

Bonnells & Bunnells of Note

And a Few Burnells & Burrells For Good Measure

By Charles E. Bunnell
And Several Hundred Contributors

This is a collection of stories about and biographies of Bonnells, Bunnells and a few Burnells whose lives were at least slightly, and sometimes greatly, different from those of their contemporaries. Most, if not all, of these stories have appeared in the Bunnell/Bonnell Newsletter over the course of its 28 years of publication. Over those 28 years material was provided by many people: subscribers of the newsletter, those who edited and published the newsletter and others who simply provided information to me and prior newsletter editors.

Most of the people described in here are not famous heroes, aren't discussed in history classes and in fact most have only been heard of by a few persons living today. Some had their "15 minutes of fame" in a commercial, some worked to help others in foreign lands. But they were all people who made a difference in the lives of those around them, their descendants or in history itself. And they deserve to be remembered.

If you know of a Bonnell, Bunnell or Burnell who should have been included, feel free to start a Volume II.

BUNNELL, ALVAH ALONZO

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BUNNELL, FLORIDA



Alvah Alonzo Bunnell, with his wife, Susan Cynthia Goodwin Bunnell

Alvah Alonzo Bunnell was born 22 August 1855 in Florida, the son of Eli and Mary Ann Phoebe (Caulder) Bunnell, both of Darien, GA. His other died when he was 9 Years old in 1864. served as a drummer boy with the Confederate forces about 1865. On 14 October 1877, at Hastings, Saint Johns co, FL, he married Susan Cynthia Godwin. She was born 24 February 1857 in Georgia just across the line from Lake City, FL. In the late 1880's he established a cypress shingle mill or a sawmill along the railroad in Flagler co, FL, and proposed to furnish wood for the woodburning locomotives and prevailed on the railroad to make stops at his plant. For lack of a better name, they called it the Bunnell stop. By 1903 the settlement, then called Bunnell and was big enough to have a post office. No other Bunnell seems to have been involved in subsequent development of the town, nor is one living there as of January 2015. Alvah moved on to Miami in the early 1900s, and his wife died there 10 September 1931, and he also died in Miami on 21 March 1944. They had 10 children.

CORNELIA LEAVENWORTH BONNELL

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SHANGHAI, CHINA

Cornelia L. Bonnell was born 24 June 1874 in Waverly, Tioga County, NY, the daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Leavenworth) Bonnell. She had a brother Guy, born about 1872, and a sister Nancy, born 1882. Cornelia is a descendant of the immigrant Thomas Bonnell as follows: Thomas¹, James², Isaac³, Jonathan⁴, Benjamin⁵, Cornelia⁶. Cornelia is 004933 in Claude Bunnell's database. ^{1, 2}

She was evidently a bright young woman as she was admitted to Vassar College in 1889 at about the age of 15³ and she was one of nine honor graduates out of 53 class members.⁴ One article states that she was the youngest student ever admitted to that college.⁵ Several articles attest to her poor health and indicated that she was seriously ill. After graduation she wanted to pursue missionary work, but no doctor would certify her healthy enough to satisfy the Missionary Board.^{5, 6} She worked for a short time as the assistant secretary of the Baptist Women's Missionary Board, in Boston, MA. She spent the winter of 1896-97 in the Missionary Home in Newton Centre, MA.⁵ At some point she had become convinced that God wanted her to work in China.

Because of the Board's refusal to certify her, she took a private position as a teacher in "Miss Jewell's Private School in Shanghai." in 1899, teaching the children of American and British residents.^{5, 6} However, the 1900 U.S. Census shows her residing with her parents and sister in Waverly, NY and her occupation is "missionary, China."

While teaching, she spent time learning the ways of the city of Shanghai and learned of the buying and selling of young girls. Many of the referenced articles provide different descriptions of the practice, but essentially very young girls were paraded through the streets of one section of Shanghai and sold as concubines or prostitutes. In November 1901, without the support of any missionary board, she opened the "Door of Hope" to rescue and care for these young girls and other children.^{6, 7, 8} The articles imply that she opened a separate "Receiving Home" in the heart of the prostitution district on Foochow Road,⁹ though from the way the articles are written I can't be sure if there was one facility or two. At least part of the means of supporting the mission was through the sale of goods made by the young girls. This also taught the girls a trade by teaching them sewing skills and dressmaking. Stuffed dolls, which are very collectible today, were made by the girls and dressed to "represent various types of Chinese characters, ages and stations."⁷

Evidently Cornelia traveled and returned to the United States periodically, possibly for fund raising purposes or to visit family and friends. As stated earlier she was with her family in 1900 for that federal census; however the basis of the trip may have been fund raising. The Baptist Missionary community appears to have provided some degree of support to her Door of Hope as she and her endeavors are written about in several Baptist Missionary publications. At least one of her leaflets, "The Spirit of the Poppy," is mentioned as being on sale by The Baptist Missionary Magazine.¹⁰ In 1911, a Baptist Church in Waverly (assumedly New York) held an exposition where representatives from various Far East missions set up booths, "illustrating life in many lands." In one booth "... are seen rare curios, including the collection of Miss Cornelia Bonnell, one of our members engaged in rescue work in Shanghai."¹¹ "For the first four decades of the Door of Hope in Shanghai, the largest donations came from abroad, from Bible schools, women's groups, church congregations, and individuals."¹²

On the 20th of June 1912, while living in Shanghai, she applied through the Consulate for a passport. Her stated purpose was to "travel via Russian Dominions."¹³ On the 19th of December that year, she departed Liverpool, England aboard the SS Celtic and arrived in New York City on the 28th of December. Her address in the U.S. was to be: 1024 Hudson St, Hoboken, N.J.¹⁴ It appears to be an apartment building; looking at the 1910 census for Hoboken Ward 2, District 50, that address has 7 families living there. Other buildings in that same area are also multi-family buildings.

Cornelia died 12 October 1916.³ Her passing was noted in the 1917 Woman's Federation Bulletin, published as part of *The Missionary Review of the World*. The article stated, "Those who read in The Review recently the most interesting account of the "Door of Hope" in Shanghai will grieve to hear of the death of the founder of this work, Miss Cornelia Bonnell. ..." ¹⁵ She apparently died in Shanghai and most likely was buried there. The Door of Hope operated in Shanghai until 1951, at which time it relocated to Taipei. Her work resulted "at least" 5000 women being cared for at the Shanghai Door of Hope by the time it closed.¹⁵

There were also a number of similar missions using the name "Door of Hope" started in New York City in 1875 by Emma Mott Whittemore and her husband Sydney. By 1931 there ninety-seven homes in that system called, collectively, the Door of Hope Union.¹⁶ I could find no apparent relationship between Cornelia's home and those started by Mrs. Whittemore.

1 Claude Bunnell's database (www.WilliamBunnellfamily.org). Specifically his references are Cornelia's father's pension record and the 1900 U.S. Census.

2 William Louis Cuddeback, *Caudebec in America, a Record of the Descendants of Jacques Caudebec 1700 to 1920*, (Tobias A. Wright, 1919), cited in www.cuddebackfamily.org/genealogy/descendants/cfig107.htm#5353.

3 E-mail, 3 Jan 2008 from Jackie Hoffman, Information Services Specialist, Alumnae and Alumni of Vassar College, stated that, according to college records, Cornelia was a member of the class of 1893. This was a 4 year institution indicating that Cornelia entered college in 1889. An entry in her personal records provides her death date.

4 "Honor Girls at Vassar," *The New York Times*, 8 March 1893.

5 "Cornelia Leavenworth Bonnell," an article from an unknown source, page 215, provided courtesy of the Alumnae and Alumni of Vassar College. It is a short bio stressing the religious nature of Cornelia and is possibly from a Baptist Missionary book or magazine. It was evidently written after her death in 1916.

6 Margaret E. Burton, *Women Workers of The Orient*, (The Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, 1918), 165.

7 www.noramcneil.com/gpage.html4.html; Nora's Antique Dolls and Collectibles.

8 "Woman's Federation Bulletin," in *The Missionary Review of the World*, ed. Delavan L. Pierson (Missionary Review Publishing Company, Inc, 1917), 141.

9 Helen Barrett Montgomery, *The King's Highway; A Study of Present Conditions on the Foreign Field*, (West Medford, Mass, The Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, 1915), 160-161.

10 "Personal and Other Notes," *The Baptist Missionary Magazine*, Volume LXXXVII, (Boston Missionary Rooms, 1907), 426.

11 Mrs. James E. Angell, "The Orient in Waverly," *Missions: American Baptist International Magazine*, (American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 1911), 683-684.

12 *Women in the New Taiwan*, ed Catherine Farris, Anru Lee, and Murray Rubinstein (J.E. Sharpe, 2004), 66.

13 Passport Application, 20 June 1912 signed by Cornelia Bonnell; Her description is: age 38 years; stature: 5 feet 7inches; blue Eyes, Straight nose, brown hair and fair complexion; Obtained from www.ancestry.com.

14 Passenger List for the S.S. Celtic, sailing from Liverpool 19th of Dec, 1912. Arriving at Port of New York 29 Dec 1912. Cornelia is listed, citing her birthplace as Waverly, NY and birth date as 23 June 1874; Obtained from www.ancestry.com, Immigration Records, New York Passenger Lists 1820 to 1957.

15 *Women in the New Taiwan*, 68.

16 Randall Herbert Balmer, *The Encyclopedia of Evangelicalism*, (Westminster John Knox Press, 2002), 620.

Cornelia Leavenworth Bonnell

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Cornelia Leavenworth Bonnell

—
E. G. R.

On the walls of the bedroom of our beloved Miss Bonnell hung the picture a copy of which is given here, and during her last illness she pointed to this and said "Yes, that is I, that is I, a lost one sought and saved."

This was the characteristic attitude of the wonderfully humble spirit of her who has so recently been taken from our midst.

Cornelia Bonnell was born in Waverly, N.Y., and graduated from Vassar College with highest honors though the youngest student ever admitted to that Institution. After her graduation she became interested in mission work and was for a time assistant secretary of the Baptist Women's Missionary Board in Boston. During that time she rendered invaluable service to the missionary cause among the churches of that vicinity, and ably assisted in editing the publications of this society.

Having offered herself to the Baptist Mission for service in China, she spent the winter of 1896 and 1897 living in the Missionary Home in Newton Centre

and taking lectures in the Theological Seminary. A serious physical breakdown and her naturally delicate constitution caused the Mission to refuse to send her out.

She was so convinced, however, that God had called her to work in China, she at once set about seeking for some other means of attaining this end, trusting God with her physical condition. This trust was justified by fifteen years of continuous service in a most difficult work.

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In 1899 she obtained a position as teacher in Miss Jewell's Private School in Shanghai and was with her two years, doing most efficient and valuable work and proving herself a teacher of unusual ability. It was while there that her call came to the special Rescue Work in which she so untiringly labored and to which she so consecrated her every effort. Her Chinese sisters said with truth, "Yes, she laid down her life for us."

It has been said of her by one of China's senior missionaries, "You will find few lives in which there is such an abandonment to the desire to reach out and save others." Always before her seemed to be the words, "Until He find it." No depths were too deep, no road too rough and no task too menial for her to follow His steps in this seeking.

What Dr. James Stalker once said of another seems peculiarly fitted to her life, "In her work there was that quality, something rare, precious, fragrant recalling that flask of fragrant ointment poured on His head which the Savior defined as she hath wrought a good (literally illegible) work on me. In that work there was not only earnestness and laboriousness, but graciousness, winsomeness and originality. It was easy to see that all her activity was inspired by the love of the redeemer and that all the fruits and honors of it were laid at the Master's feet.

Difficulties never seemed to daunt her spirit. At a time when she was left alone in one of the Homes while her fellow worker was away on vacation, a time of financial testing, she wrote, "These have been days I would of have missed as He has given such signs of His care for us by daily sending in what we need so that we have not been an hour in dept. I think it is lovely sometimes to walk with God like that. One gets a particular kind of intimacy with Him that is different and very assuring to me of His Personal Presence." She seemed to turn every trying thing to special blessing. She wrote, "Strange, that meeting which at first

I felt such a burden, I now enjoy. In such dependence on God as I am for it, I always get a real blessing through His undertaking it for me.”

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Prayer held a very large place in her life; - every act or plan for the work first to have been laid before God thus, for His thought and guidance in it, ere she would venture to bring it before her Committee and fellow workers. She was broad in her sympathies and her prayers were often remarkable for the far reaching thought expressed.

On one of her last days with us, she suddenly broke into prayer asking that God would safely lead those that are with young – for blessing on the mothers in every part of the world, for her own mother that she should not have more sorrow than she could bear, that we in the D??? of Hope should be kept in the spirit of the mother-love, since we had the young committed to our care; for blessings on every girl and child given to us that they should never feel the lack of a mother and that our dealings with them should never hard nor our love to them be cold. This spirit of the mother ____ was markedly with her as she went from the Receiving Home to the First Year Home, the Industrial House, the Children’s Home and the Home for Waifs and Strays, always ____ warm welcome, loving respect and obedience from every woman and girl.

In the midst of the hard and exacting work at the Mixed Court seeking to rescue victims from the cruel thralldom [sic] of their owners, it was for her the greatest relief and relaxation to hasten of an afternoon to Chiangwan and have little talks with the little children at the Home. One of these children said to her recently, “Mother (So they loved to call her), I had a vision of you last night and you had on a crown.” Miss Bonnell in a surprised tone replied, “Then I am to be given a crown when I go to Heaven,” as if it were a new thought to her – Ah! yes.

“Thou shalt be crowned, O mother blest!
Our hearts behold thee crowned e’en now.
The crown of motherhood, earth’s best,
O’ershadowing thy maiden brown.

Thou shalt be crowned! All earth and heaven
Thy coronation pomp shall see;
The Hand by which thy crown is given
Shall be no stranger’s hand to thee.

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Thou shalt be crowned ! but not a queen;

A better triumph ends they strife;
Heaven's bridal raiment, white and Clean,
The victor's crown of fadeless life.

Thou shalt be crowned! but not alone-
No lonely pomp shall weigh thee down;
Crowned with the myriads round His throne,
And casting at His feet they crown."

[Retyped from copies provided by Jacquelyn Hoffman, Information Services Office Specialist, Alumnae and Alumni of Vassar College, 161 College Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603-2804. Phone: 845.437.5436; Fax: 845.437.7425; Email: jahoffman@vassar.edu; On the web: <http://www.aavc.vassar.edu>. Original source unknown but it appears to be from a publication associated with the Baptist Church Missionary services.]

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<http://www.noramcneil.com/gpage.html4.html>

Nora's Antique Dolls and Collectibles

DOOR OF HOPE DOLLS: Cornelia Bonnell, an American missionary in China helped to found the Door of Hope Receiving Home in 1901. She was appalled when observing the sale of female servants, by their owners, to wealthy owners for the purpose of becoming concubines. She started the home, with the help of officials, to keep the girls off the streets and help them learn a trade. The girls were taught sewing skills and dressmaking. The Chinese Door of Hope heads and hands (after about 1914) were carved from pearwood by expert woodcarvers from the Ningpo area which was close to Shanghai where the DOH home was first started. Earlier dolls are distinguished by the absence of hands, and some were also taller than the later dolls. The dolls were then finished by the girls in the Door of Hope home. The heads were attached to stuffed cloth bodies and dressed meticulously to represent various types of Chinese characters, ages and stations. The cloth, silks and cottons were provided by various nearby textile companies. The mission received strong local support with very little money received from overseas. Local police often brought runaways to the home for refuge. Years later, the home was divided into two homes - the Door of Hope Home for older girls and the Love School for girls under 13 years of age. By 1940, 25 different dolls were being produced and others were made on special order. However, production was sporadic as supplies became limited. In 1949, when the Communists took over China, the DOH mission re-located to Taipei, Formosa, but few dolls seem to have been made there. The girls earned from 3 to 5 cents an hour for their work and could complete about one doll a month. It

is estimated that in the 48 years the Door of Hope mission existed, less than 50,000 dolls were made. The dolls were made mainly for tourists, but many of the Chinese missionaries distributed them to their own countries including China, England, Australia, the United States, and Africa.

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<http://dahli doll.com/Dahli/celebritydollMJ.htm>

DahliDolls.com

In 1901, Cornelia Bonnell opened a mission called "Door of Hope Receiving Home". This after she was shocked to find young girls dressed in silk and jewels parading down the streets of China. Girls were being displayed in front of hundreds of men in order that they might be sold as concubines, and soon discarded when they were no longer a good investment. Miss Bonnell was appalled and decided to help these girls and other similar predicaments. With the help of officials, she opened "Door of Hope Receiving Home". Girls learning skills, made dolls in order to support themselves. These dolls helped many children.

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The New York Times; March 8, 1893

Honor Girls at Vassar.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 7. – The list of honors in the class of '93 at Vassar has been published. The proportion is about the same as last year. The present senior class from fifty-three members secures nine honors.

They are awarded merely on the basis of scholarship throughout the four years course as follows: Henrietta Pratt, Saxton's River. Vt.; Elizabeth Bradley, New-Haven, Conn.; Frances T. Belcher, Farmington, Me.; Elizabeth K. Adams, Nashotah, Wis.; Mary V. Clark, Springfield, Mass.; Lillie Clark, Hightstown, N. J.; Cornelia Bonnell, Waverly, N. Y.; Helena Van Vliet, Pouchkeepsie; Ethel Wilkinson, Chicago.

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Women Workers of the Orient; Margaret E. Burton; The Central Committee of the United Study of Foreign Missions, West Medford, Mass. 1918; pages 615-616:

"... Suppose that you had applied to your mission board to be sent to China. And suppose that no doctor would give you a medical certificate; and that after you had met your Board and tried to persuade them that you were able to go no matter what he doctors said, you had a serious illness which made everybody say, "There-you see!" Suppose! What would you have done? This is the story of what Cornelia Bonnell, Vassar, '97 [sic], did. She secured a position in a private

school for the children of foreign residents in Shanghai. And while she was teaching little Americans and Britishers, she learned the ways of the city she lived in, and learned the lives of some of its girls. Into Shanghai's "City of Dreadful Night" she went, where little girls are bought and sold, where heavy coats of gaudy paint cannot hide the horror and anguish of young girl faces, where hundreds of girls and children are lost every year in the horrible whirlpool of vice. For two years Cornelia Bonnell taught, then, at twenty-five years of age, she resigned her position and with dauntless disregard of the fact that she had no Board behind her to support her inherent purpose to do what no one else had ever thought it possible to attempt, she went into the very heart of the "City of Dreadful Night." In November, 1901, the "Door of Hope" opened, and for sixteen years Cornelia Bonnell rescued and cared for hundreds of girls and children who had been unwillingly sold or rented into a life of shame.

This is the work of the Door of Hope, as Mrs. Henry W. Peabody saw it three years ago. "Out in the sunny suburb we were taken to the Industrial Home, established by Miss Bonnell, Angel-of-Lost-Girls. She was not there, but Miss Morris and other workers greeted us, and took us through the rooms where hundreds of girls were at work. Some were doing dainty embroidery, exquisite baby dresses, trousseaux for brides, lingerie. Some were dressing fascinating Chinese dolls, carved skillfully from wood, representing various classes.

"I wish you could be here for the Bible lesson,' Miss Morris said. 'It is wonderful to see how quick they are.'

"But are they happy?' I asked.

"yes, even happy. We do not speak to them of the past or allow them to refer to the old life. It is literally blotted out as they enter here, and in a short time the worst of it seems to be forgotten.'

"One girl in the Bible class was studying John 14. I asked her what she thought heaven was like. Her face beamed as she said, 'It seems to me it must be like a great big Door of Hope.'

"There were little children in another home farther out in the country, a real home under the trees where rescued children under ten years of age are taken and are helped in play and work to forget. 'Who supports it all?' I asked. ' Miss Bonnell, who started the work. She has done it all. She began with a little group of five praying women in Shanghai in 1900. She worked out the plan, organized a committee, has literally prayed these buildings into being, for there is no Board back of us. God has sent help as it was needed, as God sent the woman who was needed for this terrible task.'"

In 1916, Cornelia Bonnell's frail body was no longer able to endure the strain she had put upon it; but her work goes on. Other missionaries are keeping the Door of Hope flung wide to every suffering Chinese girl who needs the shelter and the care that lie beyond it; and strong-faced, sympathetic Chinese workers are leading hundreds of tired-eyed girls back to life and joy and usefulness. Suppose Cornelia Bonnell had been content to be an invalid. Suppose!

(Written by William Austin, Bunnell/Bonnell Newsletter, vol. VII, No. 2)

LAFAYETTE HOUGHTON BUNNELL

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THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

Several correspondents have asked me about Lafayette Houghton Bunnell CB320352, one of the discoverers of the Yosemite Valley. He was descended from William Bunnell, the immigrant, through Benjamin, Benjamin, Gershom, and Job to his father Dr. Bradley Bunnell, who married Charlotte Houghton. Although Lafayette has no direct descendants, since he never had any children of his own, his career was so interesting as to warrant including an account of it in the Newsletter.

His father was a physician, a native of Fairfield co, CT; his mother was born in Vermont. They married in Vermont and began to raise a family there. They are said to have had twelve children, six of whom grew to adulthood. By 1814 they had moved to Homer, Cortland co, NY, where Lafayette's older brother Willard Bradley was born. The 1820 census found them in Barre, Genesee (now Orleans) co, NY. Their next move took them to Rochester, Monroe co, NY. Lafayette Houghton Bunnell was born there 13 March 1824.

They were still living in Rochester when the 1830 census was taken, but two or three years later Dr. Bunnell removed his family to Detroit, MI. Here, on the edge of the frontier, Lafayette grew up, acquiring, along with an education in the classics, a useful knowledge of the customs and language of the Chippewa Indians.

Bradley Bunnell wanted Lafayette to follow in his own footsteps and become a doctor. When he was 16 years old, after a short experience working as a salesman and collector for a pharmaceutical company, Lafayette reluctantly began to study medicine in his father's office. He endured this for a couple of years, then followed his trader brother Willard to Wisconsin, and took up 160 acres at LaCrosse.

He came back to Detroit in 1844 and entered the office of a Dr. Scoville, to continue the study of medicine. His studies were interrupted by the Mexican War. On 2 November 1847 he enlisted in Company B, First Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a Hospital Steward. The DETROIT SOCIETY OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE, Vol. 41, #1, Fall 1977, has the following:

"Descriptive Roll of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers 1847-1848: Lafayette H. age 25 years. Height 5'10". Light complexion, dark eyes and hair. Born in Rochester, N. Y. Druggist. Appointed Hospital Steward 12 Nov. 1847."

Lafayette did not participate in any of the engagements of the war, since he did not enlist until after the termination of hostilities. The American forces were in complete control of all Mexican strong points by the end of October 1847. The War Department records show that Lafayette Bunnell was a hospital steward at Cordova. One account states, "During the illness of the doctors, he had entire charge of the hospital at Cordova, Mexico, for a time, and at the close of the war he had medical charge of one battalion." I have not found confirmation for this statement, but a comment on page 357 of *THE MEXICAN WAR*, by Edward D. Mansfield, 10th edition, 1849, lends credence to it: "Fifty thousand men remained in service, chiefly in Mexico, from the 1st of January, 1848, till the 1st of July, 1848. In this time, the hospitals were full of the sick, many of whom died."

Lafayette Bunnell was mustered out of the service with his company on 26 July 1848. He later demonstrated a working knowledge of the Spanish language, which was probably acquired during his service in Mexico.

In January 1848, while Lafayette was in Mexico, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in California. As soon as he was mustered out, he traveled on to California to begin placer mining in the creeks and rivers in Mariposa co, CA. The 1850 census found him there and listed him as age 27, born in New York. (An Isaac B. Bonnell, age 27, born in Pennsylvania, is also listed in the 1850 census in Mariposa co, but I have not been able to determine who he was.)

During the year 1850 the miners in Mariposa co were exposed more and more to the depredations of the Indians. Resenting the steady takeover of their lands by the white gold hunters and settlers, the Indians sporadically raided trading posts and mining camps, murdering the occupants and carrying off as plunder whatever they found of value. They developed a strong taste for the flesh of horses and mules, and Lafayette, himself, lost all of his animals to one of their raids. "No horse was considered too valuable for them to eat," was his comment.

In response, aid was requested of the state, and the governor issued a proclamation calling for the enrollment of first 100, then 200, able-bodied volunteers. Most of the miners in Mariposa co, including Lafayette Bunnell, enlisted in what became known as the "Mariposa Battalion." The volunteers had to provide their own mounts and equipment, and the State furnished camping gear and supplies. They were mustered in on 24 January 1851 and reported for duty on 10 February. They elected their own officers, who were then commissioned by the governor.

The brigade was placed under the direction of the United States Indian Commissioners, who negotiated with the various tribes, offering food and supplies if the Indians would settle peaceably on lands designated for them. The brigade was given the job of searching the mountains and bringing in the Indians who refused to come in voluntarily.

It was on one of these missions, in late March 1851, that a selected group of 50 or 60 of the volunteer soldiers became the first white men to enter the Yosemite Valley. The spectacular natural beauty of the scene which met his eyes created an impression of almost religious awe in Lafayette Bunnell. "My devout astonishment at the supreme grandeur of the scenery by which I was surrounded continued to engross my mind." Although the exalted emotion of his first experience of the Valley did not recur in the many other trips he made there, Lafayette never lost the feeling of wondering admiration for the glorious natural beauty of Yosemite. Many years later he published his account under the title, "Discovery of The Yosemite, and the Indian war of 1851 Which Led to that Event."

As the men were seated around the campfire after supper on their first night in the Valley, Lafayette raised the question of what to call it. Several names were proposed, but none received general approval. Lafayette then suggested that it be named "Yosemity," the name of the local Indian tribe their troop was seeking to remove. Acclaimed by a voice vote, the name "Yosemite" still commemorates a small Indian tribe to whom the Valley once was home.

Many of the natural features of the Valley bear names today which were first applied by Lafayette Bunnell. His interest in nomenclature led him to search out the Indian names and their meanings. When he did not feel the Indian name was appropriate in either the original or in translation, he chose a descriptive English name.

Lafayette was known as "Doc" to his companions. Although he was not one of the battalion surgeons (and was not an MD at all), he did perform some medical services and received extra pay for doing so. In his history he mentions the damage to his medical and surgical supplies when he received a dunking in a mountain stream. He also refers to his treating and caring for a wounded comrade.

The Battalion was mustered out on 25 July 1851 and its members returned to their former occupations. For the next several years Lafayette Bunnell engaged in mining and trading operations. In partnership with E. G. Barton he established a trading post on the north side of the Merced River above the mouth of the North Fork, from which they served the miners from a wide area. During the winter of 1853-54, their store was plundered by Indians, and the two employees who had been left in charge for the winter were murdered.

During the summers of 1854, 1855 and 1856, Lafayette took part in surveying operations testing the possibility of bringing water from the Merced River down to mining areas in Tuolumne co. In 1856, after the completion of his survey work, he engaged, with George W. Coulter and others, in building "The Coultersville Free Trail," into Yosemite Valley. Apparently he invested money in this operation, for he said he never got any return for it.

Before the end of 1856 Lafayette wound up his affairs in California and moved back home. On 24 August 1859, at Homer, Winona co, MN, he was married by

Rev. John Quigley to Miss Sarah A. Smith. The marriage was witnessed by his brother and sister-in-law, Willard B. and Matilda Bunnell.

The next period for which we have information includes the years of his Civil War service. Hank Johnston says that he served in both the First and second Battles of Bull Run, and that he was present at Appomattox at the end of the war. His regiment took part in the First Battle of Bull Run on 21 July 1861, and Lafayette was presumably with it. However, he was no longer in the Army when the Second Bull Run took place on 29 August 1862. He was back in service at the time of the surrender at Appomattox, but I have not seen evidence as to where he was serving at the time.

He enlisted the first time on 18 April 1861, at Lacrosse, WI, in Company B, 2nd Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a hospital steward. He served until 9 May 1862, when he was discharged at Falmouth, VA, apparently on account of bronchitis, for which he received a pension many years later.

During the summer of 1863 he was employed by Major Hatch, of Hatch's Battalion in gathering in and removing the Winnebago Indians to the Missouri River. The service for which he was paid included medical attendance.

On 4 November 1863, at LaCrosse, WI, Lafayette enlisted a second time, as a private in Company B, 2nd Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. The following summer he was at Vicksburg, MS, caring for and putting sick men on board steamers to be sent north by order of the medical officers of the department. His company commander, Capt. Thomas J. LaFlesh, later deposed that Private Bunnell became disabled on or about 31 July 1864 from exposure to the sun and over work while in the line of duty. He was given sick leave beginning 21 August 1864, and he returned to Wisconsin. He returned to Vicksburg when his sick leave terminated on 30 November 1864.

While he was home in Wisconsin, he finally received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. It was granted on 2 October 1864 by The LaCrosse Medical College of LaCrosse, WI. Although his diploma implies that he took courses at the College and states that he was tested by the professors, the LaCrosse Medical College never held any classes nor actually graduated anyone. I suppose we would call it an honorary degree. In Lafayette's case, however, his years of study with his father and Dr. Scoville, combined with all his practical experience, would seem to have justified the degree.

The new degree paid off several months after his return to the Army. On 19 March 1865 he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon in the 36th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. In that position he was mustered out of the Army with his regiment on 12 July 1865.

Lafayette's brother Willard had died in 1861 and left him his home in Homer, Winona co, MN, across the Mississippi from Lacrosse, WI. The 1870 census found Lafayette and Sarah living there engaged in farming. They had no children of their own, but his 12-year-old nephew Willard Bradley Bunnell, Jr., was living with them.

Sometime during the ensuing decade, concerned that the true story of the Mariposa Battalion and Yosemite had not been told, he compiled his best-known work, DISCOVERY OF THE YOSEMITE AND THE INDIAN WAR OF 1851 WHICH LED TO THAT EVENT. The book was published in 1880 and was successful enough to call for second and third revised editions by 1892.

Lafayette Bunnell received several pensions based on his military service, On 21 June 1881 pension #191,126 was issued providing him \$4.00 per month from 10 May 1862, when he was discharged the first time for bronchitis, but excluding the period of his second enlistment between 4 November 1863 and 12 July 1865.

In 1887 congress provided for pensions for veterans of the Mexican War. Lafayette applied, and pension #8346 was approved for \$8.00 per month from 29 January 1887. His first pension was then dropped.

On 20 October 1890, after Congress passed a law providing pensions for Invalid veterans of the Civil War, whether or not their disabilities were service related, Lafayette's pension #191,126 was reinstated at \$12.00 per month. It was paid for the rest of his life.

He was still living in Homer, MN, when the 1900 census gave his occupation as "author." Besides his book about Yosemite, he had written a number of magazine and newspaper articles, as well as WINONA AND ITS ENVIRONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI, almost 700 pages of information about Winona co, MN.

Lafayette Houghton Bunnell died at his home in Homer, MN, on 22 July 1903, nearly 80 years old.

For those who would like to read his book on the discovery of the Yosemite, it has been recently reprinted by the Yosemite Association. It can be ordered for \$12.95 from the Yosemite Bookstore, Yosemite National Park, CA 95389. I found it well worth the money.

MARION W. BONNELL

&

THE THREE STOOGES

A while back Steve Bonnell, slbnnl@kbsb.com sent me the link, (<http://www.billcappello.com/articles/Bonnie%20Bonnell.pdf>) to an article about Bonnie Bonnell who appeared in some of the Three Stooges movies. It was an interesting read and I contacted the author, Bill Cappello, who agreed to let me publish his article in the newsletter. It also serves as an interesting study in research methods.

“The Search . . . for Bonnie Bonnell

by Bill Cappello

www.billcappello.com

By now, I suppose all Three Stooges fans have seen the MGM shorts they made with Ted Healy. Also appearing in these shorts is a young lady referred to in the opening credits as “Bonny.” I became interested in knowing more about “Bonny.” What was her real name? Was she still living? If alive, and willing and able to talk, she would be valuable from an historical point - she would know first hand how Healy really got along with Howard, Fine and Howard; how the routines were developed for the screen; and most importantly, what sequences were filmed for the various shorts, and then cut from final release. This article is about my search for “Bonny.”

My first place to check for any information on “Bonny” was in Ted Healy’s clipping files at New York Public Library’s Theatre Collection. In the multitude of clippings was one article, from the New York Daily News, dated December 26, 1935. The headline reads: “Ted Healy in Firebug Role Lands in Jail.” The article described how Healy, in a mischievous mood, forced his way into the apartment of “former showgirl Marion Bonnell” and set fire, on the kitchen stove, to bundles of her clothing and pieces of furniture. At one point in the article, she was referred to as “Marion W. Bonnell, age 26,” and Healy called her Bonnie.

Now knowing what apparently was her real name, I checked the clipping files for Marion Bonnell, and found one, with just two newspaper clippings: one was a full -length photo of her, mentioning she was “one of the beauties” in a Broadway musical revue The Ramblers, dated February 21, 1927. The other was

a portrait photo, obviously taken many years earlier, accompanying a couple of lines about the Ted Healy firebug episode, dated December 1935. Unfortunately, there were no clues as to her birthplace, or any marriages.

Before continuing library research, I decided to call any living people who may have known her personally, in hopes that they'd be able to give me some leads. I talked to Paul "Mousie" Garner, who worked with her in Bill Rose's Crazy Quilt, a 1931 Broadway musical revue. Garner said that in that show, Healy's stooges were Dick Hakins, Jack Wolfe, and himself. He remembered her as being a very good dancer, but knew nothing about what became of her. Next call was to Muriel Evans, who played Healy's wife in the MGM short The Big Idea. Muriel remembered working very briefly on the set, but did not know Bonnie at all. Final call was to Matt Brooks, who was a co-writer with Healy on the shorts. He knew nothing. So it was back to the library.

In the Personal Name Index to the New York Times, I found one reference to Marion Bonnell. The article referred to was a mention of a marriage to a T.F. McGoey of Long Island, who met her while she was appearing in a show named Tell Me More in 1925. The marriage took place in New York City in May of 1926. I was able to get a copy of the marriage application, which gave me some personal information: her father's name was John, mother's maiden name Marion Evans, and she was born in Atlanta, Georgia. The man she married, Thomas E. McGoey, was a salesman. I was able to locate some relatives of his, who told me he was long dead, but that his marriage to Marion Bonnell didn't last more than a few years, and, of course, they had no idea of what happened to her.

With the information that she was from Atlanta, I was able to locate a few of her relatives there. The most helpful was a first cousin, Lloyd Dixon (his mother and Bonnie's father were brother and sister). He told me he never met her, but knew of her work on the stage and in movies with Healy. He was under the impression that Healy and Bonnie were married, but I've never found any documentation of this. Mr Dixon referred me to his daughter, Mrs. Jean Murray, who was keeper of the family history. Mrs. Murray gave me information from the family records that led me to another of Bonnie's relatives, a first cousin on her mother's side. Bonnie was born on August 1, 1905, in Thomasville, Georgia, the only child of John Wright Bonnell and Marion Evans Bonnell. Her full birth name was Marion Wright Bonnell. With the information that her parents were married in Thomasville, the birthplace of her mother, I was able to locate another very helpful relative. Jim Evans whose father and Marion's mother were brother and sister, told me that Bonnie, whom he called "little Marion," had died in Santa Monica, California on March 14, 1964, age 58. He told me he believed she was an alcoholic, and that when he visited his Aunt Marion in the 1950s (Bonnie's mother lived with her since the early 1940s), he was not allowed to see Bonnie

because she wasn't in any condition to have visitors. He did tell me that her married name was Hayes, but he never met her husband.

I applied for and received a copy of Bonnie's death certificate. Her full name is listed as Marion Bonnell Hayes; date of birth August 1, 1913, which is erroneous by eight years; married to Jack L. Hayes, an auto parts salesman, her last occupation, housewife, for 28 years. She died at Santa Monica Hospital, and an autopsy was performed to find the cause of death, which is listed as "fatty metamorphosis of the liver," a condition which is caused by consumption of large amounts of alcohol over a long period of time; a contributing factor to her death was "cerebral edema" which is fluids collecting around the brain, which may be caused by a blow to the head. Bonnie was cremated and her ashes (known as cremains in the funeral business) are interred in their own niche at the Woodlawn Cemetery Mausoleum in Santa Monica.

The final person I talked to was Marc Bentley, the man who owns the house in West Los Angeles where Bonnie and her husband last lived. Mr. Bentley told me that his house had been in his family for many years, and at the time Bonnie lived there, his brother Fred owned it. He said Fred rented out rooms to friends who were not in good financial circumstances. He recalled that Bonnie (he referred to her as Bonnie, a name that stayed with her since her association with Hely) was an alcoholic and things were very bad for her at the end. After her death, her husband Jack moved out of the house and was never seen again.

So that's the story of whatever happened to Bonnie Bonnell Ted Healy's first and only lady stooge on screen. Perhaps it was their mutual penchant to drinking that brought them together, but unfortunately, it was also the cause of their individual demise."

[Ed. Note: Marion Wright Bonnell is in Claude's database. This article provides considerable data for the database. While I was searching for additional information on Bonnie, I found a Bonnie Bonnell who was a frequent guest of Ernest Hemingway during the 1920s. I don't believe it is the same Bonnie though as this one lived, at least for some time, in Toronto.

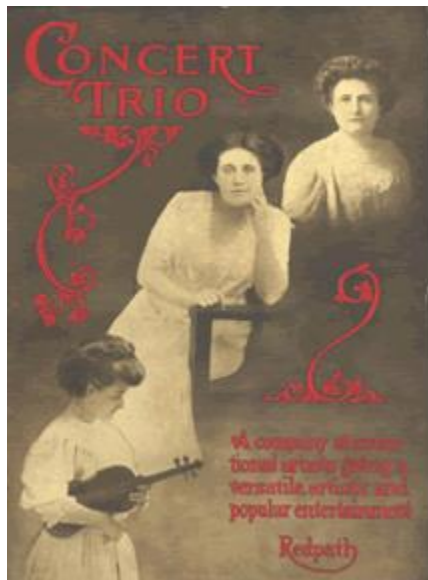
NELL BUNNELL
&
THE CHAUTAUQUA SHOWS

This first dangling personality may be identified by one of our subscribers as she apparently was fairly well known in the early 20th century. Her name was Nell Bunnell and later, Nell Bunnell-Smith.

The source of the first photos is the Redpath Chautauqua Collection, University of Iowa Libraries, Special Collections Department. You can view them first hand at

<http://sdrdata.lib.uiowa.edu/libsdrc/details.jsp?id=/concerttrio/3>

Regarding Ms. Bunnell the write-up says: "Ms. Bunnell might be called the 'vocalist of the heart.' She sings the songs that are dear to the people; songs that have been employed to express their joys and their griefs, their hopes and fears. Her personality is most winsome, her repertoire is universally popular and not the least of the charm of her work is the fact that one distinctly understands every word she sings."



Evidently Ms. Bunnell was successful as we assumedly later find her appearing as a soloist. This photo is from the same collection and can be viewed at <http://sdrdata.lib.uiowa.edu/libsdrc/details.jsp?id=/bunnell/1>.



We also know from the **Stonghurst Graphic, September 4, 1913** that Ms. Bunnell appeared there at a Chautauqua on the preceding Sunday, August 31st: “Miss Nell Bunnell proved she still possesses complete mastery over a soprano voice, ...”
<http://www.quillnewspaper.com/theGraphic/Apr2600.html>

Then on Jan 12, 1928 in the Anadarko, OK Tribune a Nell Bunnell is again mentioned, but nothing indicates that this is the same Nell cited above: “MRS. NELL BUNNELL and JANE ARLENE of Chickasha are here this week while her sister, Mrs. IDA WRIGHT, is convalescing from an attack of tonsilitis.”
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~okcaddo/newspapers/atjan28.txt>



In the first issue of the Newsletter that Pat and I published, March 2003 (Vol. 17, No. 1), on pages 10 and 11 we had a short article on Miss Nell Bunnell who was an Unattached Branch. She was a soprano singer who toured with the Chautauqua shows. And from one short piece I had learned that she did marry and, ahead of her time, used a hyphenated last name: Nell Bunnell-Smith. Recently I decided to reopen the search for her ancestry believing that so much data had been added to the internet in the last 8 years that I should be able to learn more. And I was right. I found more than 40 pages from newspapers and magazines that have her name on them. And along the way I had some help from subscribers. Just to spark your memory and save you time from looking up that old article I’ve included a photo from that article.

Trying to track down Nell Bunnell to see where she lived and worked and when and whom she married was one of the first challenges. I was able to find the

following printed sources through Ancestry.com and when read in the order they appeared, there begins to appear an outline of much of her life. In part, this exercise serves as a good example of how much information can be gleaned from sources other than court house records.

S1: Hamilton Daily News, Hamilton Ohio

S2: Hamilton Journal & Hamilton Evening Journal, Hamilton, Ohio

S3: Palm Beach Post, Palm Beach, FL

S4: The Lyceumite & Talent, published by The Lyceum Magazine, Chicago, IL

S5: The Lyceum Magazine, Chicago, IL

S6: Visitor's Guide and Municipal Band Program, Greater Palm Beach, #1469

S7: Florida Divorce Index, 1927-2001

S8: The Palm Beach Post, Palm Beach, FL.

S9: Florida Death Index

S10: Ohio Department of Health Death Index

1908 - "Song and Story. Miss Nell Bunnell of Middletown, and Miss Bertha Johns give an evening of sound and story tonight at West Elkton, this being the third number on the lecture course there." S2, 18 Dec 1908, pg. 6.

1910 - "The Redpath Concert Trio for 1910-1911 will include Nell Bunnell, Middletown, Ohio, soprano; ..." S4, Feb 1910, pg. 54

1910 - Soloist at the Georgia Chautauqua, Albany, GA, April 17-23, 1910. S4, Apr 1910, pg. 58

1911 - Recovering from throat trouble and "will head the 'Nell Bunnell Concert Company' ..." S4, Apr 1911, pg. 50

1911 - Appeared at a Chautauqua in Dothan, AL in early 1911. S4, Jul 1911, pg. 23

1911 - "Dr. W. L. Davidson corrects a statement in a recent issue to the effect that Miss Nell Bunnell of Hamilton, O., has been compelled to give up her platform work thru ill health. He says Miss Bunnell has finished her tour of his Chautauquas in splendid form and never did better work in her life." S4, Jul 1911, pg. 43

1911 - "The attractions appearing for the Alkahest assemblies are William Jennings Bryan, Evelyn Bargelt, Nell Bunnell, ..." S4, Sep 1911, pg. 24

1911 - On Sept. 18, 1911, the "Nell Bunnell Concert Co.," appeared at the Millionaire's Club, Copper Hill, TN. S4, Oct 1911, pg. 44

1911 - "Miss Nell Bunnell was taken sick at Micanopy, Florida, and compelled to return to her home in Middletown, Ohio. She is at the head of her own company." S4, Dec 1911, pg. 45

1912 - "Miss Nell Bunnell, who is at the head of her own company this season, and who suffered from a severe case of malaria fever contracted during her tour in Florida in the early fall, rejoined her company the first of December and is doing better work than ever. She lost several pounds of flesh during her illness, but none of her voice. ..." S4, Jan 1912, pg. 44.

1912 - Through the spring and early summer she appeared in Florala, AL; Bonliay, Lakeland, Orlando, and Gainesville, FL; Atlanta, GA. S4, multiple issues. S4 & S5, multiple issues.

1913 - She again covered the southern circuit, performing at Waycross, GA; Defuniak Springs, FL at a minimum. S4 & S5, multiple issues.

1913 - "Nell Bunnell, the lyceum singer, is to be married." S5, Jul 1913, pg. 38.

1920 - "Administratrix named for H. H. Smith Estate. Judge R. S. Woodruff in probate court Thursday appointed Nell B. Smith of Middletown, to be administratrix of the \$12,500 estate of Harvey H. Smith, late of Lemon township." S1, 3 Dec 1920, pg. 20 [That estate would equate to about \$135,000 today]

1923 - "Entertain Vets. ... Mrs. Nell Bunnell Smith and other prominent entertainers from Middletown also appeared on the program." S1, 10 Apr 1923, pg. 15.

1925 - "Nancy and Jacob Smith, children of Mrs. Nell Bunnell Smith are seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia at their residence on Coles road." S1, 24 Feb 1925, pg. 9.

1925 - "Mrs. Edward Bunnell of Coles Road, is very ill at her home. Her friends are wishing for her speedy recovery." S1, 4 Mar 1925, pg. 7. [This may be Nell's mother.]

1925 - "Nell Bunnell-Smith Appointed Guardian. Nell Bunnell-Smith made application and was appointed guardian of Nancy Jane Smith and Jacob E. Smith, minors, in probate court Thursday. The estate consists of \$900 in cash and real estate in Florida and Canada worth \$200. She gave \$2,500 bond with S. E. Bunnell and W. H. Johnson as sureties." S1, 23 Jul 1925, pg. 16. [S. E. Bunnell may be Nell's father.]

1925-1926 – Winter season, Nell Bunnell Roser performed vocal solos at the Municipal Band performance at West Palm Beach, on 28 Feb., 3 Mar., 4 Mar., and 6 Mar. S6, 1925-1926. [Nell has remarried]

1926 – “Lad is Injured. Jacob Smith, son of Mrs. Nell Bunnell Smith-Roser, Miami, Fla., visiting relatives in this city [Middletown] was injured when at play near his home today, and underwent an operation at Middletown hospital.” S1, 16 Jun. 1926, pg. 7.

1926 – “Complimenting her sister, Mrs. Nell Bunnell Roser, of Miami, Fla., who is to return home Sunday after a two month visit here, Mrs. Arthur Harvey collected ...” S1, 4 Sep 1926, pg. 7. [Establishes that Nell had a sister]

1926 – “Word was received from Harold Yaw, Mrs. Nell Bunnell Roser and Mrs. Tom May, all former Middletown residents now in Miami, that all were safe. Yaw and Mrs. May suffered heavy financial losses due to damage to buildings.” S2, 22 Sep. 1926, pg. 16. [On 17 Sep. 1926 the Miami/Palm Beach area was struck by a tremendous hurricane with 130 mph winds. About 450 people were killed.]

1927 – “Ed Bunnell returned to Middletown Thursday after passing the winter with his daughter Nell Bunnell Roser, at Fort Worth, Fla. Mr. Bunnell will remain in this city for the summer with his daughter Mrs. Arthur Harvey and family.” S1, 14 May 1927, pg. 7. [Nell’s father is Ed, which may be his middle name.]

1927 – Divorce between Charles A. Roser and Nell Bunnell. S7

1930 – “D.P. Council Marries Nell Bunnell Roser in Ceremony at Asheville. Asheville, N. C., Sept. 6. Verification of the marriage of D. P. Council, well known Lake Worth, Fla., resident and Madame Nell Bunnell Roser, prominent Lake Worth singer, was given here Saturday. The marriage took place here in July, it was learned Saturday, but the couple made every effort to keep it secret until their return to lake Worth. ...” S8, 7 Sep 1930, pg. 8.

1931 – “Mrs. D. P. Council (Nell Bunnell Smith) and son Buddy of Lakeworth [sic] Fla., left Monday for their summer home near Danville, KY., where they will spend the summer months. They were accompanied by the former’s daughter, Miss Nancy Jane Smith and Miss Robin Vorhis.” S1, 16 Jun 1931, pg. 7.

1938 – Ohio Department of Health Index:

Name of Deceased	County & City	Vol. No.	Certificate	Date of Death	Mo	Day	Yr
Council, Nell Bunnell	Middletown	8795	33008			6	08

The newspaper articles alone provide a wealth of information: her career, marriages, death of her first husband, her children, residences, possible parents, and a sister who married Arthur Harvey. They certainly point us in the directions we need to look for more detailed or official information and sources.

Enter Freda Long, 82 Elm St., Germantown, OH 45327, who found Nell's gravestone in the Woodside Cemetery, Middletown, OH which provided us with her birth date (1882) and death date (1938). I later found her cemetery listing on the web which shows her name as Nell Bunnell-Council. Also buried in that cemetery are Dr. H. H. Smith (1872 -1920), Nell's 1st husband, and Samuel E. and Martha A. Bunnell. Samuel could well be the S. E. Bunnell mentioned in the 1925 guardianship notice; however in the previous article a Mrs. Edward Bunnell is mentioned. The 1927 notice states that her father's name is Ed which seems to confirm that Samuel goes by a middle name, such as Edward.

Adding to the confusion are two more newspaper articles and a death certificate index:

1933 – S. D. Bunnell. Samuel Daniel Bunnell, 72, suffered a stroke of paralysis a year ago since which time he had been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. D. T. Council in Lake Worth, Fla., where he died on Wednesday night. For many years Mr. Bunnell was connected with the American Tobacco company and was prominent in civic affairs in Middletown. He retired 10 years ago. The remains will be brought to Middletown and taken to the house of another daughter, Mrs. Arthur Harvey. Funeral arrangements will be made after the arrival of the remains here." S2, 4 May 1933, pg. 15.

Florida Death Index, 1933:

Guide

Name	Place	Sex	Col.	Vol.	Number	Year
Bunnell, Samuel Edgar	Palm Beach	M		W	583 8057	1933

Claude's database shows Nell's sister, Rose, as marrying Arthur Harvey. And he cites the Hampden co., MA Vital Records as stating that Rose's parents were S. Edgar and Martha.

If the Samuel Bunnell in the Death Index is the same one whose remains were sent to Middletown, then the newspaper appears to have printed the wrong middle name.

To try and sort out these inconsistencies I have ordered the death certificates for Nell Bunnell and Samuel Edgar Bunnell. But even without them, the above information does provide some updates for the database:

1. CB008523 in the database is Nellie I. Bonnell. I believe Claude used the Bonnell spelling base on the 1900 census for Butler County, OH. Nellie, her

father Edward, mother Martha and sister Ruth L. are listed as "Bonnell." However, based on the multiple sources cited above, the spelling is definitely "Bu" rather than "Bo." Apparently the census taker wrote down what he thought he heard. I'm confident this is our Nellie based on other family info in the data base.

- a. Nellie's marriages can now be added to the web page.
 - b. Her singing career should be mentioned.
 - c. Her death date and burial location can now be shown.
2. CB040855 is Nell Bunnell who married Charles A. Roser. This entry should be eliminated as the information will be listed with CB008523.

Nell's first husband was Harry H. Smith, born 1872 and died November 1920. His type of practice was Allopath and he practiced in Jeffersonville, IN, 1907 and Middletown, OH, Oct 24, 1911. He was a graduate of Indiana Medical College, School of Medicine of Purdue University, Indianapolis, 1907. [Source: Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804-1929, Ancestry.com].

Next I wanted to try and determine Nell's lineage.

Parents: probable: Samuel Edgar/Edward and Martha Bunnell
 possible Edward and Martha Bunnell.

Grandparents:

Warren County 1880 census shows Arch and Hannah Bunnell with a son Samuel E., b. about 1862 and a William and Mary A Bunnell with a son Eddie, b. abt1871.

Hamilton County 1880 census shows William & Roxyann Bunnell with a son Samuel, b. about 1862.

Butler County 1880 census shows Oliver and Mary A. Bunnell with a son Eddie, b. abt. 1868.

Seneca, Summit and Wyandot, Ohio each show an Edward Bunnell or Bonnel b. between 1868 and 1879 who would be considered if the death certificates show that Nell's father's name was Edward.

So, in the next issue we hope to complete Nell's lineage based on the results of the death certificates.

In the continuation of the Nell Bunnell saga, we received her death certificate the day after we finished the previous newsletter. Here's what we learned from it:

Name: Nell Bunnell Council Address: 600 Alameda St, Middletown, OH
Husband: David P. Council.

Date of Birth: Nov. 22, 1882 Age at death: 55 years, 6 months, 16 days Date of
Death; June 8, 1938

Birthplace: Red Lion Ohio Father's name: S.E. Bunnell Father's Birthplace: Ohio

Mother's Name: Martha Kim Mother's Birthplace: Ind. Informant: Ruth Harvey

Trade or profession: Musician

Cause of Death: Carcinoma Oesophagus, right breast, left hip, cervical vertebrae,
cerebral Hemorrhage.

While I was hoping it would show her father's precise name, the S. E. certainly
narrows it down

A couple of days later I received the death certificate for Samuel Edgar Bunnell,
which was listed in the Florida index of death certificates. And it provided
precisely the information I was looking for.

Name: Samuel Edgar Bunnell Address: Lake Osborne Rd, Lantana, FL Wife:
Martha Bunnell, deceased..

Date of Birth: Jun 1, 1861 Age at death: 71 years, 11 months, 2 days Date of
Death; May 2, 1933

Birthplace: Warren Co., Ohio Father's name: Archibald Bunnell Father's
Birthplace: Ohio

Mother's Name: Hannah Schnorff Mother's Birthplace: Ohio Informant: Mrs. Nell
B. Council

Trade or profession: Retired Tobacco Mfg.

Cause of Death: Cerebral Hemorrhage.

This clears up and consolidates several entries in the database for Nell, her father
and her sister.

Nell Bunnell was born 22 Nov 1882 in Red Lion, Warren co., OH daughter of
Samuel Edgar and Martha (Kim or Kern) Bunnell.

M. (1) Dr. Harry H. Smith, b. 1872; d. 1920. Issue (surname Smith)

Nancy J., b. abt 1916

Jacob E., b. abt 1918

M. (2) abt. 1925, Charles A. Roser; div. 1927; no issue

M (3) July 1930, David P. Council; no issue

In the database

CB040855 Nell Bunnell should be removed.

CB008523. Nellie I. Bonnell & CB008524 Ruth Louise Bonnell should be realigned under CB341141, Samuel Edgar Bunnell and the spelling of their surname corrected.

CB008522 Edward L. S. Bonnell: All entries regarding Nellie and Ruth Bunnell and Martha Kern should be removed.

CB341141 Samuel Edgar Bunnell: b. 1 Jun 1861, Warren co., OH, son of Archibald and Hannah (Schnorff) Bunnell. M. 22 Feb 1882, Martha A. Kim or Kern, b. 1861, d. 1925.

Finally, using what we have learned and the database, we can now report Nell's ancestry back to William the immigrant: William¹, Nathaniel², James³, Stephen⁴, Jonas⁵, George⁶, Archibald⁷, Samuel⁸, Nell⁹.

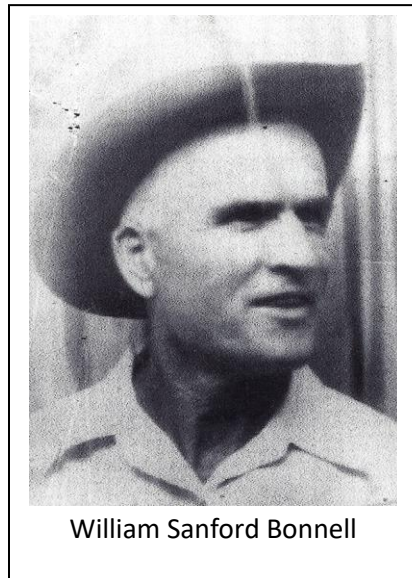
WILLIAM SANFORD BONNELL

&

THE RODEO

Patricia (Howell) McKinley, patm1938@sktc.net or 925 Road 2, Cedar Vale, KS 67024-9052, sent a biography of her grandfather William “Billy” Bonnell. Pat goes on to say that like Billy, her parents, her husband, her and their three children have all been in the rodeos. Billy is being recommended to the Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City. I have taken the liberty of editing the bio and hopefully have retained the meat of it.

W.S. (Billy) Bonnell was born in Mayetta, KS July 19, 1877 and began roping



William Sanford Bonnell

and breaking horses at an early age along with his two younger brothers. At the age of 12, after the death of his father, he rode a horse from Gravette, Arkansas to Ponca City, Oklahoma to work for the ranches of Moncravy and Fuller as a way of helping the family income. While cowboying on the ranch he soon perfected a method of tying a calf that was faster than others at the time. Billy and his two brothers worked with the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show and participated in the filming of a motion picture which sadly no longer exists. In fact, Billy and his wife Mary wired money to Europe for the brothers to come back to the U. S. when the European tour went bust. Billy also worked with the 101 Ranch Wild West Show and was well acquainted

and traveled with many of the people there including Bill Pickett and Lucille Mulhall. In fact, he named his youngest daughter Lillian Lucille after his good friend Lucille Mulhall.

Billy's horse Romeo, which he used for many years was considered one of the world's best roping horses. Many record holders and great people rode and appreciated Romeo's skills and personality, including Tom Mix, Buffalo Vernon, Ellison Carroll, Fred Beason, and Lucille Mulhall.

Billy helped organize and produce “Ropings and Ridings” or Roundups” as many Rodeos were called then, in the south central Kansas and north central Oklahoma areas and was a co-founder of his local polo club, in Cedar Vale, KS. His first newspaper documented win that we have found in steer roping was in October 1907 in Stroud Oklahoma, at 24 seconds. He broke the current world record in calf roping in Cedar Vale, Kansas in August 1909 at 25 seconds. The

original rules required much more of a roper as the calf got a much longer head start.

Billy competed at the Stampede in Calgary Canada in 1912 and is listed in the book "Man, Beast, Dust" as one of the important contestants of that year who did command performances for the visiting royal family from England. Billy booked a box car under his name to leave from Arkansas City, Kansas for the horses of the group from this area competing and traveling to the Stampede in Winnipeg, Canada in 1913. Among the group were Henry Grammer, Joe Gardner, George, Bert and Charles Weir, and Lucille Mulhall, only to find out that when returning at the custom house at the border one member had sold his horse. Whereupon Billy was detained to get the papers proving the sale and accounting or the difference in the livestock count. That year of the Stampede Bill Bonnell, Joe Gardner, W. Hale, Charles Johnson, and Bert Weir were declared the world's champion steer roping team.



William & Mary (Nicholas) Bonnell
Wedding Photo 28 Jan 1900

No Rodeo or roping was too big or too small for him. In the 1920's, in his mid forties, Billy Bonnell continued to rope in more local competitions rather than traveling far away. This allowed him to attend to his family, land, and livestock obligations at home. He broke and trained horses for roping, racing, work teams and polo through the years. He taught and encouraged many young cowboys and his own daughter and granddaughter to compete and entertain in rodeos. He saw his friends at the ropings and kept pace with the winnings, even beating his friend Ben Johnson at Winfield, Kansas July of 1920. Billy continued to train horses and compete into his older age. At the age of 64 years old Billy won 2nd place at Moline, Kansas competing against ropers less than half his age. He died on June 4, 1951 at 74 years old

with many paying their respects. Ben Johnson, Jr remembered him fondly to members of our family and stated that he deserved to be in the Cowboy Hall of Fame. He has become a part of local history and folklore, and is fondly remembered by his family.

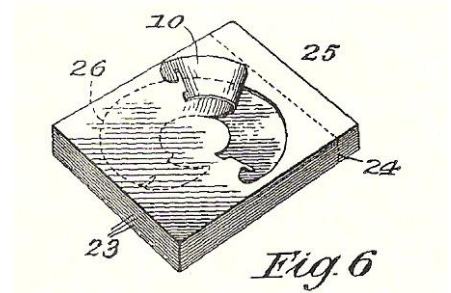
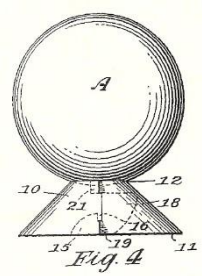
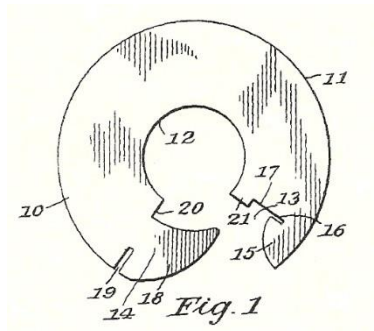
[Ed. Note: The Ben Johnson, Jr mentioned above was a rodeo cowboy, Hollywood stunt man, actor, and rancher who was in several movies with John Wayne. William Sanford "Billy" Bonnell is 002590 in Claude's database. His lineage can be seen in the Direct Lines entry by his granddaughter, Pat (Howell) McKinley.]

EARL CATERSON BUNNELL

&

A BETTER GOLF TEE

From E-bay, I purchased a copy of the patent application for a “Golf Tee Packet and Golf Tee” invented by Earl C Bunnell of Stratford, CT. The application was filed 13 April 1926. It is clever and was to replace the little mound of clay or dirt that was being used as a tee at that time. Figure 1 shows the “tee” as it is before being “assembled. Figure 4 shows it in use after slot 19 was inserted into slot 16. Figure 5 shows how they would be sold: A packet of them with each layer containing a new tee.



This appears to be Earl Caterson Bunnell, 350151 in the database. He was a draftsman and mechanical engineer. His lineage is William¹, Benjamin², Benjamin³, Gershom⁴, Joseph⁵, James⁶, Ephriam⁷, William⁸, Earl⁹, Earl¹⁰.

Earl, however, was/is not the only BNL inventor: John C. Bonnell submitted a patent in 1880 for a “Blank Book;” J. R. Bonnell in 1898 invented a water gun; James Bonnell in 1945 applied for a patent on the first Donald Duck; and there were numerous other Bnls whose patent applications can be found for sale on e-bay.

SIR JOHN BUNELL/BONNELL/BURRELL

&

HENRY THE FIFTH

From *Curiosities of Popular Customs and of Rites, Ceremonies, Observances, and Miscellaneous Antiquities*, by William S. Walsh, J.B. Lippincott Company, London, 1898; pages 293- 296. "The boys go round asking for money in the name of St. Crispin, bonfires are lighted, and it passes off very much in the same way as the 5th of November. It appears from an inscription on a monument to one of the ancient family of Bunell, in the parish church of Cuckfield, that a Sir John Bunell attended Henry V to France in the year 1415 with one ship, twenty men-at-arms, and forty archers ..."

Cecil Bunnell, cecilandanna@gmail.com or 1843 State Route 34, Genoa, NY 13071-9707, wrote that his daughter Diana found the website <http://www.icmacentre.ac.uk/soldier/database/index.php> and that when he searched for Bunnell, there were no hits. But the following one popped up when he searched Bonnell. The site is titled: The Soldier in later Medieval England: An exciting new AHRC research project and appears to include the Arts & Humanities Research Council (UK), University of Reading (UK) and the University of Southampton (UK).

<u>First Name</u>	<u>De</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Captain Name</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Nature of Activity</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Membrane</u>
John		Bonnell		Archer		Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of	1417	Exped France	TNA_E101_51_2	m42

Humphrey was the youngest son of Henry IV King of England and brother to Henry V. The expedition to France was part of the Hundred Years War.

From: Webmaster [<mailto:Webmaster@cuckfieldcompendium.co.uk>]

Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2014 12:40 PM

To: Charlie Bunnell

Subject: Re: WebMaster: St. Crispin\'s Day

Charlie

I have never heard of Bunell in relation to Cuckfield church but it doesn't mean to say that it isn't. However the name Burrell is significantly associated with Cuckfield and according to this link it was Sir John Burrell

that attended Henry V. Gerald and Ninian Burrell were both vicars of Cuckfield Holy Trinity Church

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=KikAAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA634&lpg=PA634&dq=sir+john+burrell+in+cuckfield+church&source=bl&ots=OVrrYHr2z1&sig=0d3bYjHTtPyBkod5ny3T55sEwds&hl=en&sa=X&ei=-Xf2Usa-B7Kw7AafkIH0AQ&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=sir%20john%20burrell%20in%20cuckfield%20church&f=false>

Please see the top of the left hand column on page 634 (*A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Enjoying Territorial Possessions Or High Official Rank: But Uninvested with Heritable Honours*, Volume 4 (Google eBook)

(Webmaster)

In Cuckfield church, in Kent, there are numerous monuments to the memory of the ancestors of Lord Willoughby, and upon the oldest of them is the following inscription :

"Gerrard Burrell, D.D. Archdeacon and Residentiary of Chichester, settled at Cuckfield, 1446, died April, 1508. He was the youngest son of Sir John Burrell, of Devonshire, who attended Henry V. to France, 1415, with one ship, 20 men at armes, and 40 archers. His grandfather, Ralph Burrell, descended from an ancient family in Northumberland, married Sismonda, daughter and co-heir of Walter Woodland, in Devonshire."

Liz,

FIVE BUNNELLS

&

THEIR STRINGS

Several months ago Anne McDade Barrett, rambarrett@cox.net of Oceanside, CA, sent me a lengthy newspaper clipping from Good News, etc, a San Diego county (CA) Christian Newspaper. It was the story of a quintet, The Bunnell Strings. Anne had also done some research and found the names of the parents. Their website is <http://bunnellstrings.com>. I finally contacted them, or at least their “leader,” Keren Bunnell who was happy to provide some family information for the database and newsletter.



L. to R: Cara, Keren, Kimberly, Corrie and Ross.

First, their story:

The family consists of 4 sisters (Keren, Kimberly, Corrie and Cara) and one brother (Ross). Their parents were James Phillip and Julie Ann Bunnell. James was a Lt. Commander in the Navy and served in Afghanistan and Iraq. Their mother home-schooled them and made sure that they all started violin lessons by age 5. Their father died in 2007 and three years later their mother passed away. James and Julie Bunnell are buried in Fort Rosencrans National Cemetery, San Diego, CA. Keren was the only one of legal age at the time and was able to convince the courts to grant her guardianship of her four siblings. The family live together and play at events together.

From their website:

Keren, 25 years old; Kimberly, 23; Corrie, 22; Cara, 20; Ross, 18; bring together a rare ensemble of double bass, cello, viola, and two violins. They have played for several television stations performing as soloists with the Orchestra Nova on KPBS, Salute to Teachers on Cox Channel 4, UT-TV and KUSI News. The siblings have won awards in various competitions, including first place in the VOCE regional and state competitions and the ASTA competition in the chamber ensemble division. They are recipients of many scholarships assisting them in their studies at San Diego State University under the direction of the critically acclaimed Hausmann Quartet.

The five of them live together in the family home. Each member of the family has specific duties for their home lives, professional lives and academic lives to run smoothly. The eldest, Keren, handles the bills, plays the viola and is an accounting major. Kimberly is the cellist of the group, the cook and “not too far away from getting two bachelor degrees at San Diego State University in Music Performance and Public Administration.” The next eldest at 22 is Corrie who uses her music composition education to do the musical arrangements for the group, as well as playing violin and acts as the quintet’s leader. Next in line is 20 year old Cara who is one of the violinists and is a college junior. The youngest and only male is Ross who plays the bass, provides some of the humor and is carrying a double major of political science and music.

The genealogy:

When I turned to the database to see if the family was there, I found three James Phillip/Philip Bunnell pages with conflicting information. After sharing them with Keren, we were able to determine that there are likely two James Phillip Bunnells; one born in Maine who married Joan Viemeau and had two children, and Keren’s father who was born in California and married Julie Ann Modzelewski. The third James Phillip was also her father but contained only minimal information. The pages were updated and the five children added to the database. James Phillip musical group, is 380091 in are 390107 thru 390111. The Benjamin², Benjamin³, Clark⁷, Isaac⁸, Charles⁹, James¹³, Bunnell Strings¹⁴.



Bunnell, father of this the database. The children quartet’s lineage is: William¹, Benjamin⁴, Isaac⁵, Isaac⁶, Edward¹⁰, Ellwood¹¹, Gene¹²,

“DOC” BONNELL
&
THE BONNELL QUICKSTEP

Steve Bonnell, slbni@kbsb.com or 1523 Good Shepherd Road, Montoursville, PA, sent me the following snippet from *The Fiddler's Companion* website, <http://www.ibiblio.org/fiddlers/>:

BONNELL'S QUICKSTEP. AKA "Bonnell's March," "Virginia Quickstep," "The Dancing Mustang," "Major Crichton's Delight" (Eng.), "Davy Knicknack" (Eng.), "Hoe Cake." American, Quickstep or March. USA, southwestern Pa. G Major. Standard. AABB. The tune is international in origin, according to Bayard (1981), in Britain and Europe, but in Pennsylvania it is known as a tune for fife and drum bands. The Pennsylvania versions are named for a renowned fifer from Geene County named "Doc" Bonnell. Bayard found two Flemish versions, and says Dutch authority Florimond van Duyse considered it a fife or flagolet tune dating to the latter 18th or beginning 19th century. Sources for notated versions: Bayard's 'A' version is from the Hoge MS; various other versions ('B' 'H') were collected from southwestern Pa. fifers and fiddlers. Bayard (Dance to the Fiddle), 1981; No. 210, pgs. 165 167.

[Ed. Note: I can find nothing on who this “Doc” Bonnell might be. Accepting any information.]

ELIZABETH TALIAFERRO BUNNELL

&

HERBERT TARYTON



The fine print in this old advertisement reads: “Miss Elizabeth Taliaferro Bunnell, lovely young socialite of Richmond, VA., at The Greenbrier. Discriminating in her choice of cigarettes, Miss Bunnell says: ‘I smoke Herbert Tareyton because the cork tip adds so much to fine-tasting tobacco.’”



Elizabeth is 361053, the daughter of Frederick Hartsock and Louise Brander (Taliaferro) Bunnell. Her lineage is: William¹, Nathaniel², Isaac³, Abraham⁴, Abraham⁵, John⁶, Jonathan⁷, Samuel⁸, Franklin⁹, Frederick¹⁰, Elizabeth¹¹.

WILLIAM P. BONNELL

-

MAYOR

From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Township,_Union_County,_New_Jersey,

Mayors of Union, NJ (Incomplete)

#	Mayor	Years in Office	Party	Terms
7	William P. Bonnell	1896		17

[Ed. Note: William was the 7th person to be Mayor. The previous 6 persons served a total of 16 terms; William served one term]

WILLARD BRADLEY BUNNELL

&

THE TWO TOWNS OF HOMER

As mentioned elsewhere, Ann Marie Middleton provided me with multiple sources for information on Willard Bradley [CB320351], brother of Lafayette Houghton Bunnell. An article about Lafayette was in the Newsletter, Vol. VII, No. 2, 1 April 1993, paged 16 - 20. An article about Willard Bunnell was in Vol. IV, No. 2, 1 Apr 1990, pg 24, but these sources provided a bit more detail. The first six references are available for downloading, free, at Google books (http://books.google.com/advanced_book_search).

First I'll provide a list of references and then a synopsis of the material from all the sources.

- 1) History of Saginaw County Michigan, by James Cooke Mills, Saginaw, MI, Seemann & Peters, 1918, pages 111 - 113.
- 2) History of Winona County, H.H. Hill and Company, Chicago, 188, pages 576 - 579.
- 3) Winona (We-no-nah) and its Environs on the Mississippi in Ancient and Modern Days, by Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, M. D., Winona, MN, Jones and Krosger, 1897, multiple pages throughout the book.
- 4) Annals of Medical History, Vol. III (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter 1921), Francis R. Packard, M.D. Editor, Paul B. Hoeber, New York, 1921, pages 179 - 193.
- 5) Minnesota Geographic Names, Their Origin and Historic Significance, by Warren Upham, Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, 1920: pg. 582
- 6) Report of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan, Vol. VII, Thorp & Godfrey, Lansing, 1886, pages 258 -260.
- 7) Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its Sixty-First Annual Meeting, Published by the Society, 1914
- 8) Timbertown Log, Saginaw Genealogical Society, Winter 1981 - 82, Volume X, Issue 2, pg. 46.
- 9) Laying the Foundation, <http://www.winonahistory.org/sesqui/fndation/>,

10) Early Saginaw County Marriages, , Transcribed from: Records for the count of Saginaw, Michigan Territory, 1835 - 1864 - Saginaw County Clerk

http://www.mifamilyhistory.org/saginaw/earlymarriages/fulltranscript.asp?s_marID=10

Willard Bradley Bunnell

Willard Bunnell was born in Homer, Cortland County, NY in 1814, the son of Dr. Bradley and Charlotte (Houghton) Bunnell. By 1815 his family had moved to Rochester, NY and at the age of 10 he ran away from home, first to Buffalo and then as a cabin boy on one of the steamers that plied the Great Lakes. His father caught up with him and brought him back home, but he left again for the lakes and was taken in and trained by a Captain Fox, a friend of his father. By the time he was 18 he was an excellent ship pilot.

It was while he was a steam boat captain that he met his future wife, Matilda Desnoyer whose father was a fur trader. The couple married 20 July 1837 in the house of the Justice of the Peace, Abram Whitney, in Saginaw, Michigan Territory. Matilda's father signed to allow her to marry though under the age of 18. At the time both Willard and Matilda listed their residences as the Town of Saginaw.

In 1841 he evidently was still a seaman as an interesting event occurred. As he was helping to unload some goods from the ship into the cellar of a Mr. McDonald's trading store in Saginaw, he and two other sailors spotted a box of money containing \$800 that McDonald had hidden. Later that evening they went back and stole it and brought it on-board, bringing the ship's mate into the plot. However one of the sailors, an Englishman, felt that Bunnell and the other sailor (Dezalia) had shortchanged him and the mate. Seems that the mate and the Englishman had \$130 each out of the total \$800. The following winter he told Justice Williams at Detroit. A trial was held for the Englishman, the mate and Dezalia. But Willard had heard about the confession and disappeared. At the time, Willard's parents, brothers and sisters and wife all lived in the Saginaw vicinity.

One winter night the town heard that Willard was in the neighborhood and a posse set out to capture him. He was hiding in a wood cutter's shanty and had just kindled a fire to thaw out his moccasins. With the posse appearing Willard took off barefoot, but an icy crust on the snow lacerated his feet and he had to surrender.

He was being held in a hotel (there being no jail) waiting for his feet to heal enough so he could travel to another town that had a jail. The night before his departure one of his brothers, a sister and his wife came to visit him. Evidently a swap was done: the brother and sister supposedly left, leaving only the wife there with Willard. At the end of the evening however, the sheriff found instead the brother and sister were there and Willard was long gone.

He ended up with one of the Indian tribes until summer and then went to La Crosse, Wisconsin where his wife joined him. About this time, Willard gave up the ships and sea to become a fur trader like his father-in-law. At some point he had become familiar with the local Indian tribes and had learned some of the languages. He was asked to help with the relocation of the Winnebagoes in 1848 and while doing that he heard that soon the Dakotas led by Chief Wapasha would be relocated. So he obtained a traders license and was allowed by Wapasha onto their summer camp area at the present site of Winona, MN. In 1849 the Chief gave him permission to build a log cabin there about 200 feet from the present Bunnell house. After the present house was built, Willard's brother Lafayette Bunnell lived in the cabin until 1901.

Apparently Willard was not the right type of person to develop a town site. In 1851, when trying to acquire a claim to the nearby prairie area, another claimant blocked Willard claiming that he was there first. Squatter's rights seemed to prevail and occupation of the place was nine/tenths of the law. The controversy finally led to violence. Bunnell and Johnson each destroyed the other's shanty which was their evidence of a claim on the land. There ended up a fist fight which Willard seemed to have won, but none the less, he gave up on that claim to concentrate on his other site down river. There is a fascinating 8 page (349-356) description of this incident in Lafayette Bunnell's book, source #3 above.

However Willard then turned his attention to trying to build a town on the Bluffs above Homer in 1853. Once again squatter's rights came into play and his rival was a Daniel Dougherty. In this fight, Willard's thumb was bit to the point of

mutilation and eventual amputation. Once again Willard lost the fight. Then finally came the issue of selection of a county seat. On January 2, 1854, the elected county board composed of Bunnell, a compatriot named Pike, and John Laird of Winona. The first vote ended in each member picking their own town. On January 30, 1854, Bunnell and Pike voted for Chatfield and that settled it.

In the late 1850s Willard had a new house building the town that he had named Homer, after his home town. It is a rural gothic style and is now owned by the Winona County Historical Society. Willard died in 1861 before the house was actually finished. But his wife Matilda and their children lived there until her death in 1867. Willard and Matilda had 8 children: David, John, Louise, Frances, Minnewah, Minnie, Irene, and Willard.

Matilda is as interesting as Willard. Dr. James Cole, a writer said this of her:

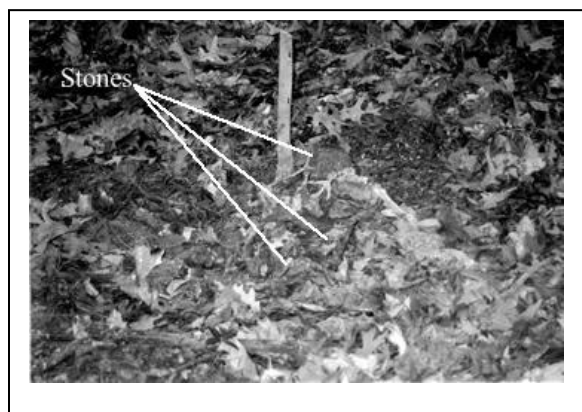
“Mrs. Bunnell was the first white woman that came into this part of the Territory of Minnesota to live and the first to make her home ... [in] Winona county. ... Although remarkably domestic in her habits, and observant of matters connected with her household duties, which make home desirable, she was able to paddle her own canoe and was a sure shot with either the rifle or fowling piece. While in general appearance and manners lady like and modestly feminine, she had remarkable courage and self-possession ... The Indians respected and feared her although only a 'woman.'”

Mrs. Bunnell was of French descent. Besides speaking French, she was able to converse fluently with the Chippewas, Winnegaboes and Sioux, and had some knowledge of other dialects.”

[Willard's lineage is: William¹, Benjamin², Benjamin³, Gershom⁴, Job⁵, John⁶, Bradley⁷, Willard⁸.]

Ann Marie Middleton, ammidd67@att.net or 204 S. Columbian, Bay City, MI 48706, previously sent information on brothers Willard and Lafayette Bunnell, which I printed in the February issue. She has since received more information from the Winona County Historical Society in Michigan, where the Willard Bunnell House is. From the archivists, Marianne Mastenbrook and Walt Bennick, Ann received information on the Bunnell graves that were originally near the Bunnell House there.

“From what we have found out, the graves were moved from the Bunnell House property and put on the land that belonged to the Smith Family in Homer. However, these graves are only marked with "rocks" and the area is not taken care of as a Cemetery. It is very, very hard to get to and a resident of Homer provided a map for us, and if someone goes, she must lead the way. [Marianne Mastenbrook]”



“Ann Marie - Please find photos and the Bunnell Grave Site attached. The grave site is along the top of a narrow ridge that extends up from the Bunnell House. It is leaf covered and the tomb stones are but pieces of limestone that have been placed at the head and foot of each grave. They are not marked, or at least no markings can be seen. It has been reported that there are nine graves at the site, but I counted only a couple of "markers." The

markers are difficult to seen. On the b/w photos I tried contrast to enhance the stones, they are near the center of each photograph. - Walt Bennick, Archivist”

[Ed. Note: Six photos were provided; 3 color, 3 B&W, none that showed anything like a pile of stones even.]

CLAUDE BUNNELL

&

THE DATABASE

I'm sorry to inform you that Claude Bunnell passed 5 September 2010 about 10:00 PM Eastern time. His funeral will be held on Friday, 10 September 2010. From the Chandler Funeral Home website, <http://hosting-tributes-1611.tributes.com/show/Claude-Bunnell-89296418> here is his obituary.

Claude A. Bunnell, age 89 of Lima PA, formerly of Wilmington DE and Long Boat Key Fl, passed away on Sept 5, 2010 after a long illness.

He is survived by his wife of 61 years Sara Hackett Bunnell and 4 sons, Steven C, David E, Donald H, and Thomas B. Another son, Robert A predeceased him. Surviving also are 4 grandchildren, two step-grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild.

Services will be held at the CHANDLER FUNERAL HOME, 2506 Concord Pike, Wilmington DE on Friday Sept 10, 2010 at 11:00am. The family will greet friends at 10:30 am prior to the service.

In lieu of flowers, donations to ACTS Hospice, 812 N. Bethlehem Pike, Ambler, PA 19002 would be appreciated.

Cards can be sent to his family at his address:

Family of Claude Bunnell

F-201 Lima Estates

411 No. Middletown Rd.

Media, PA 19063

Clem Bunnell, acbonnell@embarqmail.com or 7 Deer Path, Milford, NJ 08848-1928, will be attending services and said that he will represent all of us.

Claude was a generous supporter of Bunnell/Bonnell/Burnell genealogy through his research, website and financial support. In 2002, the University of Delaware Messenger, Volume 11, Number 3, 2002

[www.udel.edu/PR/Messenger/02/3/bunnel.html] provided the following description of Claude's generosity:

"...He has created scholarships at Harrington High School, American University and at his golf club. His endowment of The Bunnell Family Scholarship for science students at UD is now worth more than \$462,000.

"I want to give these kids a chance to succeed in life, you know, to give them a boost to get started on a course that will prepare them for life," Bunnell says. "So many people helped me. It's fun to be able to give, and it's fun to give."

This year [2002] five students are on campus because of the generosity of Claude Bunnell and his family.

Clem Bunnell advised that Claude's son Steve has and will continue to do the programming of the website. Son Donald is a history major and will continue searching and entering data, so the project will go on.

Some comments from fellow researchers reflect the appreciation we all had for his help in our research.

Joyce Bonnell Sage--- Bonnell Family Data base # 352391 wishes to send her deepest sympathy to the family of Claude Bunnell. He will be long remembered as the man who made it all possible for us to discover our past Bonnell - Bunnell ancestors. Our thanks to him and his family for his many, many years of diligent research. Sincerely, Joyce Bonnell Sage.

Dear Charlie, Pat & Clem, Donald & Family,

I am deeply sorry to hear this sad news. For the past 25 years, Claude and others have helped me in my disconnected branch of our Bunnell/Bonnell family tree. His work was excellent and could be trusted to the highest level. He was also a wonderful man that went out of his way to help others. It saddens me very much to know he will now not be there for us.

Please express my feelings to the family. I will burn sage, tobacco, cedar, and sweet grass in his honor and for a safe journey. Best Wishes Always, Paul Bunnell, UE, Sub-Chief

Claude will certainly be missed. His contribution to the Bunnell/Bonnell family research was extraordinary. He was especially helpful to me personally in the years we worked together. Claude was an outstanding example of the self-made man, and I am glad he was granted a long life to enjoy his rewards.

Bill Austin

Am very sorry to hear of the passing of Claude--he made me aware of family I never knew existed. He will be sorely missed. I will pray for his family to get thru this loss. Another great man gone!

sincerely, Rod L. Bonnell

What a tragic loss. He will be deeply missed.

Chet, Chester 'Chet' S. Bunnell

It sounds as if Claude Bunnell was a most interesting...and thoughtful man...and we are sorry for his loss..to his family, AND, to the research into the Bunnell/Bonnell Families.. Shirley (Bonnell) Wood

ELIZABETH (CLARK) BUNNELL

&

THE MURDER MYSTERY

Found on-line at the Library of Congress. The Washington Times, Friday, August 31, 1906, Page 3, column 1:

THIS THAW CASE

ALSO A MYSTERY

New York Tragedy Recalls

Poisoning Years Ago of

Eddie Thaw.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF CRIME

Acquitted After Remarkable Trial, the

Mystery Was Never

Solved

PITTSBURG. Aug 31.-- Why did Harry Kendall Thaw kill Stanford White in the Madison Square roof garden in New York. Why did some unknown person, as the story goes, murder Edward S. Thaw, supposed illegitimate half-brother of Harry Thaw, by slow poison in this city in the summer of 1886? Why was a desperate effort then made to lay this murder upon the woman who had taken Eddie Thaw from the arms of this dying girl mother and raised him as her own child, and why was this woman tried for her life in the Pittsburg courts and acquitted Christmas Day, 1886?

These questions open up the mysteries which have concerned the Thaw family for many years in Pittsburg.

Who was Eddie Thaw, in the first place? Pittsburg supposed he was the illegitimate of William Thaw, father of Harry Kendall Thaw. When the case was on trial a handsomely dressed man walked into the court room and went on the witness stand. He said he was James P. Thaw, of Grand Rapids, Mich. He said he was the father of Eddie Thaw, that the boy's mother was a girl named Clark that the boy was born in Pittsburg in 1869, when the Clark girl was fourteen or fifteen year of age, and that she gave up her life when she brought the little one into the world. Then he stepped down from the witness stand and nothing has since been heard of him. His examination dispelled the rumors of alleged relationship between the dead boy and William Thaw that had been in circulation.

Story of the Crime

Edward S. Thaw was seventeen years of age when he died in 1886. He had been raised by his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunnell. She was a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Clark and sister of the girl mother of the boy. Into her charge her sister had given her baby. Mrs. Bunnell had tended the child as though it were her own. Charles Bunnell, his uncle, treated him as his own child.

Bunnell was a mechanic and worked in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops at Glenwood. The family was poor but evidently self-reliant, for they never made any demands upon the Thaws. Eddie was known simply as a nephew of William Thaw.

Eddie Thaw was employed as a telegraph operator in the Baltimore and Ohio office at Glenwood in 1886. In July of that year he became ill. Dr. J. A. Craighead was called to attend him. July 3, 1886, when he was first called to attend him in what proved to be his last illness, the boy was suffering with stomach trouble. He treated him at the home of Mrs. Bunnell until August 17, when he ordered him removed to the Homeopathic Hospital. September 4 Pittsburg was startled when Dr. Craighead went before Alderman John Gripp and made information against Mrs. Bunnell, charging her with administering arsenic poison to the boy on July 3 and at divers other times up to August 17, the day he was taken from the Bunnell home to the hospital.

Found Quantities of Arsenic

At the hearing before Alderman Gripp Dr. Craighead testified he was greatly puzzled by the case until July 8 to 12 he decided his patient was suffering from

arsenic poisoning. He took samples of his vomit and had it analyzed by Prof. Hugo Blanck, a celebrated chemist of this city. Prof. Blanch found arsenic in dangerous quantities. Dr. Craighead confided his suspicions to Mrs. Bunnell and told her he believed the boy was being poisoned. Previous to this he had learned from the druggist who filled the prescriptions he had been writing for the patient that Mrs. Bunnell had bought a box of rough on rats from him. That first started his poison theory.

Mrs. Bunnell was held for court by Alderman Gripp in \$3,000 bail to answer the poison charge preferred by Dr. Craighead.

Arrest of Mrs. Gunnell.[sic]

In the hospital Eddie Thaw was reported to be gaining daily and sure of recovery. October 5, 1886, it was suddenly announced that he was dying. Shortly after 4 o'clock that afternoon he passed away.

As soon as the death was announced from the hospital Detective Roger O'Mara, then of the Pittsburg Detective Bureau and now private detective employed by Harry Kendall Thaw's attorneys to gather evidence to save that young man from the electric chair, went before Alderman Gripp and made information against Mrs. Bunnell for murder. He went to the Bunnell home to place the woman under arrest. That was the first she had heard of the boy's death. She had understood he was recovering. She fainted and went into hysterics, and it was several hours later before she could be removed to the Pittsburg jail. There she remained until she went out acquitted the following Christmas Day.

December 14, 1886, Mrs. Bunnell was placed on trial for her life for the murder of Edward S. Thaw. Her attorneys were Col. W. D. Moore, Thomas M. Marshall, and Major E. A. Montooth, the three most famous criminal lawyers who ever practiced at the Pittsburg bar. Where the money came from to pay them no one on the outside seemed to know.

Acquittal of the Woman.

Colonel Moore had a special hobby on the sciences, and as a botanist and chemist in an amateur way he had a reputation all over the country. His knowledge of these things proved the feature of the trial. His knowledge of

poisons proved so limitless that the chemists, physicians, and other witnesses who were called to testify as experts in the case were simply dumfounded and were compelled to admit they were but tyros compared to this old man.

It was this knowledge which undoubtedly saved the life of Mrs. Bunnell. The physicians and other who had fully made up their mind Mrs. Bunnell had poisoned the boy were upset. Dr. Craighead, who had attended him, admitted that he had prescribed bismuth and calomel. Colonel Moore went deep into this phase of the case and forced the experts who testified to prove to the jury that all bismuth contains arsenic and threw an element of doubt into the case.

The trial lasted over a week. The jury went out Christmas eve. The first ballot stood one for conviction, ten for acquittal, and one juror refused to vote. Shortly after midnight they took another ballot. It was unanimous for acquittal. In the morning the jury entered the court room and Mrs. Bunnell was brought in from the jail. She was pale and gripped the railing of the prisoner's dock as she arose to hear the verdict. When the foreman announced "not guilty," she looked slowly about the court room, not seeming to understand.

Colonel Moore was elated at the verdict, but he announced publicly that Eddie Thaw had been murdered, and he proposed to bring the guilty party to the bar of justice. But the old man's race was nearly run and before he succeeded in clearing up the mysterious murder of Eddie Thaw he was gathered to his fathers. And it is still a mystery in Pittsburg.

[Ed. Note: The Thaw family was very wealthy though besieged with problems. Harry was found guilty of murder and later his sister went through a costly divorce. In the 1870 census, I find the Clark family with widow Elizabeth as head; Lizzie Clark (who is to become Elizabeth Bunnell and care for Edward/Eddie Thaw) is 19 and living there with her mother. But also in the household are James Thaw 26 yrs. old, Sarah Thaw 16 yrs. old, and Edward Thaw who is 10 months old. This is the James Thaw who appeared in court claiming to be the father. Sarah is the mother of Edward but did not die in childbirth as has been stated. In the 1880 census, there is an Edward Thaw, whom I believe is the one in this article, 10 yrs old, grandson of Elizabeth Clark, widowed head of family. Still living there is the daughter Elizabeth Clark, 25 years old. Therefore Elizabeth had not yet married Charles Bunnell. So looking at the census data for 1870 and 1880, it is conceivable that the young mother Sarah died and the father Joseph left and Grandma Elizabeth and Aunt Elizabeth raised the child. However, contrary to the newspaper article, using the census data I cannot find Charles Bunnell in the Pittsburg area either before or after the 1886 death of Eddie Thaw. From Diffenbacher's Directory of Pittsburg and Allegheny Cities for the years 1879 through 1886 here's what I find:

1879-80

Bunnell, Charles M. clk, Lytle, Glenwood [Lytle Street in Greenwood][This is our guy]

Bunnell, Philo J. engineer, Lytle, Glenwood

Bunnell, Samuel W, lab, Lytle, Glenwood

Going back to the 1880 census data, I found Philo and Samuel. However in the Ancestry.com index their name is spelled Bennell. Philo is the father and Samuel is a son. Philo's wife is Maria and they also have 2 daughters: Laura (Age 29) and Anna (age 24). They are all living at 169 Centre Ave, not Lytle st. When I go to Claude's database, I find Philo J. Bunnell (006203), and one of his sons is Charles M. Bunnell (006204)..

The 1882-83 directory shows Philo, Charles and Samuel living at 169 Centre St. So they moved from Lytle St to Centre St about 1880.

The 1884-85 directory shows Charles M Bunnell, clerk, living at 66 Congress along with C. N. Bunnell, a clerk. Neither Philo nor Samuel are listed. I don't know who C. N. Bunnell is. There is also a Jas Bunnell, engineer, Erin, n Wylie av.

The 1885-86 directory shows Charles M, secy for M of M B&O R R, h 66 Congress, and P. J. Bunnell, an engineer, 111 Erie.

By 1886, Charles M. must have married Elizabeth Clark, though I can't find any proof other than that newspaper article. Actually I cannot find Charles in any census listing other than 1850. I can find Elizabeth up to 1880 and she is still single there. After that there is no trace of her. I'm beginning to wonder if they actually ever married.

But the mystery of who he is, is solved. We just don't know when he married, but it was after 1880 and before 1886, if the newspaper article is correct, and he married Elizabeth Clark. We don't know if he had any children]

JANE BUNNELL
&
THE METROPOLITAN OPERA



Jane Bunnell

Bill Austin, wra0613@gmail.com or 2720 Hamilton Dr., Endwell, NY 13760, sent an article from the March 2009 Opera News, which carried an interview with Jane Bunnell who is considered one of the most versatile singers on the Metropolitan Opera roster. Bill had met her several years ago when she performed with the Tri-Cities Opera Company in the New York southern tier.

GEORGE BURR BUNNELL

&

P. T. BARNUM

An item on ebay sent me searching for more info. It featured the photo to the right and stated: "A rare CDV from the 1870's showing Rose-Marie, The St. Benoit Twins. She appeared in the Annex (sideshow) of P.T. Barnum's Circus. The sideshow was managed by George B. Bunnell who later open a number of dime museums in New York City as well as other locations." [All spelling, grammar and punctuation from the original advertisement.] I was able to confirm that George managed that sideshow and learned much more about him.

In Claude's database he is 330009, George Burr Bunnell, son of Beale and Ann (Davis) Bunnell. He was born 4 August 1835 in Westport , CT and died 2 may 1911 also in Westport, CT. And there is one mention of him having owned Vaudeville Houses at 9th & Broadway - Brooklyn and Jersey City, NJ. In the 1900 census he is a theatre manager in Westport, CT. However he was far more mobile and entrepreneurial than was apparent.

1860: The census for Westport, CT shows George B. Bunnell, 24, as a farmer and living with his parents.

1863: The U.S. IRS Tax Assessment List shows George B. Bunnell in Grand Rapids, MI with the taxed "article or occupation" of "exhibitions."

1865: The U.S. IRS Tax Assessment List shows George B. Bunnell in Carlinville, IL with an "article or occupation" of "exhibition." He is also listed as Bunnell & Howe with the same "article or occupation." I was not able to learn any further information about this apparent partnership.

1873-1877: Bunnell Brothers Annex; George B. Bunnell and John W. Bunnell, proprietors; side show on P. T. Barnum's circus. (Source: www.circusinamerica.org/public/corporate_bodies/public_show/457; The Circus in America, 1793-1940. Also note that the 1860 and 1870 census for John and the 1860 census for another brother Joseph show them living in CT with an occupation of showman.)

1876: "... George B. Bunnell opened his first permanent museum in 1876 with Barnum as a semi-silent partner. Bunnells' museum was located initially at 103-105 Bowery and, with Barnum's permission, called the New American Museum." (Source: *Weird and Wonderful: The Dime Museum in America*, Andrea Stubman Dennett, New York University Press, 1997, Pg. 56-57)

1879: In 1879 he moved to larger quarters at 298 Bowery, but a fire destroyed that building later that same year. (Source: *Weird and Wonderful: The Dime Museum in America*, Andrea Stubman Dennett, New York University Press, 1997, Pg. 56-57)

1880: The federal census shows George's wife, Caroline, living with his mother in Westport, CT. I am unable to locate George.

1880: George opened a museum at 711 Broadway, near Ninth Street. It was nicknamed the Hub. (Source: *Weird and Wonderful: The Dime Museum in America*, Andrea Stubman Dennett, New York University Press, 1997, Pg. 56-57)

1883: George moved his museum to Broadway near Eighth Street and renamed it Bunnell's Old London Museum. (Source: *Weird and Wonderful: The Dime Museum in America*, Andrea Stubman Dennett, New York University Press, 1997, Pg. 56-57)

1883: In New Haven, George Bunnell is arrested as a result of charges by Mrs. Miranda McGee of Birmingham [Prob. CT], a "buxom young married woman." She alleged that he had "insulted her on a railroad train." "Though scarcely past her thirtieth year, Mrs. McGee is now enjoying the companionship of her third husband. Moran was the name of her first husband. He suffered from bad health and she soon buried him. Then she ... married a Waterbury painter. They lived together four years unhappily, one or the other being constantly in police toils. Then she began to make money by keeping a house in Hawkins-street ... that quickly secured a bad reputation.... she says: 'I did keep what was called a disorderly place. I sold liquor without a license. ... Cummings, my husband, kept interfering with me ... so I got a divorce and was well rid of the fellow.' Some months later McGee, of Birmingham, came along 'My husband is very proud,'

she said, 'and he wants to push this case for all it is worth, but I would be glad to let the man off for a good round sum. ... we are getting ready to move to Mechanicsville, N.Y.'" (source: The New York Times, 3 September 1883)

1884: A 22 March advertisement from The New York Clipper hawks Bunnell's showing of "The Baby Venus," after he successfully won a lawsuit charging him with a misdemeanor for showing the 5 year old girl who was "fully developed as a woman." Thirteen months later she died. This advertisement states that his museum is on Fulton Street, also lists "The Hub" on the corner of Broadway and Ninth street, and he adds that he will open a facility in Library hall, Newark, N.J. on Monday March 31, 1884.

1887: "[In New York City} ... a company of speculators, ... erected a massive stone structure called 'Old London Street,' which was opened Feb. 26, 1887. It was leased by George B. Bunnell, who opened it Oct. 7, 1887 as 'Bunnell's Museum,' and his first attraction was Woodward's performing seals. Business was bad, and Mr. Bunnell gave up in January, 1888." (Source: A History of the New York Stage From the First Performance in 1732 to 1901, by Alston Brown, Vol. II, New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1903; Page 398)

1887: George officially retired and moved to Connecticut. (Source: Weird and Wonderful: The Dime Museum in America, Andrea Stubman Dennett, New York University Press, 1997, Pg. 56-57)

1887: "The Carll Opera House in this city [New Haven, CT] was to-day leased by Dr. A. E. Winchell, for a long term of years to George B. Bunnell, whose museum in Buffalo was destroyed by the Richmond Hotel fire. The theatre is the biggest in the State. Mr. Bunnell has been conducting a museum here with great success for the past few Years. (source: The New York Times, 22 March 1887)

Before 1896: Pearson's Magazine, August 1903, Vol. 10, Issue 2, page 154. In an article regarding the comedy team of Weber & Fields, it is stated that their "... first appreciable success was as Hopkins' Theater Comique, In Providence, R. I. Manager G. B. Bunnell had seen them in Miner's Bowery Theater in New York ..." No year for that is given, but by 1896 the comedy duo had achieved such success that they owned their own theater.

1896: On the 26th of August 1896 George B. Bunnell, age 61, arrived at New York from Liverpool, England on the Aurania; Citizenship: USA; Occupation: Theatrical Manager. (Source: Ancestry.com New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957)

1897: Based on a lawsuit, *Chatfield v. Bunnell et al*, (69 Conn. 511) George B. Bunnell was then manager of the Hyperion Theater in New Haven, CT.

And with that, the saga of George B. Bunnell seems to come to a close. The 1900 and 1910 census show him living in Fairfield Co, CT. He died 2 May 1911. He had married Caroline H. Beardsley, who in later years was active in the DAR. George's lineage is only available back to his grandparents Joseph and Esther (Gilbert) Bunnell. His parents were Beale and Ann (Davis) Bunnell

ELIZABETH (BONNELL) SWIGERT

-

WITNESS TO MURDER

Gayle is a prolific contributor and often seems to find the most interesting and different pieces of material. You may remember that in the August issue last year he provided the material about the murder of John Bonnell by his brother-in-law Mark Salyers. This time the murder is only witnessed by a Bonnell, but it has severe consequences. Gayle provided the initial material and I was able to add some by using an excellent website for Kentucky research, <http://www.kyvl.org/>, supplemented further by Ancestry.com.

From an undated news clipping, likely the Lexington [KY] Herald on April 22 or 23, 1903: "Mrs Lucy Goebel McCarty, aged 20, was shot and instantly killed by her husband, William McCarty, aged 27, at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Swigert, No. 245 West Main Street, at 7:30 last night." The article is lengthy and drawing from other articles, it seems that Lucy had previously had her husband arrested for beating her and there was at the time of the shooting an outstanding warrant for his arrest. He was reportedly drunk and stated in court that he had seen her with a man in Lizzie Swigert's yard and became jealous. He was found guilty and a year later (about April 9th, 1903), after appeals, sentenced to be hung on May 15th, 1903. But the May 29th issue of the Semi-Weekly Interior Journal, Stanford, KY, 29 May, 1903 on page 2 reported that: Cocaine and morphine in large quantities were found in the stomach of William McCarty, the condemned murderer, who committed suicide at Lexington."

But for us, Lizzie Swigert is the character of interest. She is Elizabeth Bonnell, daughter of Francis and Ellen (Hurst) Bonnell and is 006468 in Claude's database. She was born 2 September 1867 and married Charles Swigert 15 March 1883. By the 1900 census she and Charles have 4 children: Elmore (1884), Frank (1887), Eva (1892), and Earnest (1894). Lizzie was the main witness to the murder and in fact she and Lucy ran together from William as he approached them in Lizzie's yard with the gun in his hand. Witnessing this incident was more than Lizzie could handle and the newspaper soon reported her as being mad. One undated news clipping, likely the Lexington [KY] Herald read: "RAVING – MANIAC'S MIND WAS DERANGED BY SCENES OF McCARTY MURDER – THINKS SHE WILL BE HANGED." A jury found her insane and had her committed to the Eastern Kentucky Hospital which has always been a mental

institution. The paper went on to say that she had four children who will be cared for by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bonnell. One daughter, Eva, was 10 years old at the time of the shooting and later testified in court. But with no mention of her husband Charles in the paper and with the grandparents taking the children, it would appear that Charles had died in the two years between the census and the murder.

The 1910 census shows her still in the Eastern Kentucky Hospital and she is listed as widowed. In 1920 she is living with a son, Elmore, who is 35 years old. Here she lists herself as married. I believe that is simply an error on the part of the census taker. By 1930, she is living with her daughter Eva. Interestingly, both women list themselves as

widowed though Eva is using her maiden name. In each census year she is residing in Lexington, KY. Her death certificate states that she died in the Eastern State Hospital on 12 November 1947 at the age of 80. She was never able to testify at the trial of William McCarty and evidently spent several years hospitalized due to witnessing the murder.

Elizabeth is part of one of our unattached branches. Her lineage only goes back two generations: Her father was Francis Marion Bonnell and his father was Joseph Bonnell. Joseph first shows up in Virginia in 1801 as part of the Loudon County Militia.



Elizabeth (Bonnell) Swigert

ELIZABETH C. (BUNNELL) READ

&

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The Google Book Search also provided us the following two articles. The website to search from is: http://books.google.com/advanced_book_search. This first one is from "American Women; Fifteen Hundred Biographies", Vol. II; Edited by Frances E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore; Copyright 1893 by Charles Wells Moulton; Revised edition, Copyright, 1897 by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

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Read, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bunnell, journalist and woman suffragist, born on a farm in Dewitt township, near Syracuse, N.Y. on Christmas eve, 1834, the fifth child in a family of four boys and five girls. Her father, Edmund Harger Bunnell, was born in Connecticut, the son of Nathan Bunnell and Betsey Ann Ashley, daughter of Dr. John Ashley, of Catskill, N.Y., and his wife Elizabeth Johnstone, of the Johnstones of colonial fame. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary hero. One of her brothers, Nathan Bunnell, enlisted at the age of seventeen, in Company A, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, was wounded at Gaines Mill, VA, taken prisoner, and died in Libby prison, Richmond, VA., 12th July, 1862. When Elizabeth was fourteen years old, her parents removed from New York to Indiana, where, within six weeks after their arrival, her mother died. Business ventures proved unfortunate, and the family circle was soon broken. Before she was sixteen, Miss Bunnell began to teach school. Having an opportunity to learn the printing business, she determined to do so, and found the occupation congenial, though laborious. She served an apprenticeship of two years, and then accepted the foremanship of a weekly paper and job office in Peru, Ind. That post she filled four years. At the end of that time, in January, 1861, she commenced the publication of a semi-monthly journal called the "Mayflower," devoted to literature, temperance and equal rights. That paper had a subscription list reaching into all the States and Territories. On 4th March, 1863, she became the wife of Dr. S. G. A. Read. In 1865 she removed with him to Algona, Iowa, where they now live. There she began the publication of a weekly county paper, the "Upper Des Moines," representing the interests of the upper Des

Moines valley, which at that time had no other newspaper. She commenced to write for the press when about twenty, and has continued as a contributor to several different journals. A series of articles in the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," in 1872, on the status of women in the Methodist Church, led to their more just recognition in subsequent episcopal addresses. In church membership Mrs. Read is a Methodist, and in religious sympathy and fellowship belongs to the church universal. She is deeply interested in all social and moral problems. The unfortunate and criminal classes have always enlisted her most sympathetic attention. She is now associate editor of the "Woman's Standard," of Des Moines, Iowa. A journal devoted to equal rights, temperance and literature. She was vice-president of the Indiana State Woman Suffrage society, while residing there, and has been president of the Iowa

Pg. 601

State Society and one of the original members and promoters of the Woman's Congress. She has lectured occasionally on temperance, education and suffrage. She is generally known in literature as Mrs. Lizzie B. Read.

[Ed. Note: Elizabeth is 330206 in Claude's database. Her lineage is: William¹, Benjamin², Benjamin³, Benjamin⁴, Isaac⁵, Nathan⁶, Edmund⁷, Elizabeth⁸.]

LYMAN H. BUNNELL
&
LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

Submitted by Sally Curtiss Fahrenthold, 2658 N. Ridgewood Ct., Wichita, KS 67220, (sallyf@cox.net)

What happened to my Lyman H. Bunnell, the brother of my great-grandfather, Asahel Cooley Bunnell [CB331304]?

Lyman H. Bunnell was born on December 16, 1843, to Henry George [CB320852] and Eliza J. (Loomis) Bunnell. He was born in New York State, probably Wyoming County (where his parents were married) or Genesee County (where his brothers Asahel and George Chapin Bunnell [CB331305] were born). There was also a sister Nellie E. Bunnell [CB331306] who was born and died in 1851.

Lyman H. Bunnell is listed in the 1850 census as age 6 in Pike, Wyoming County, NY. He is listed in the 1860 census as age 16, farm labor, again in Pike, Wyoming Co, NY.

The record of Civil War Soldiers & Sailors web site has "Leyman H. Bunnell"(index spelling), Regiment: 104 N.Y. Infantry, Union troops, Company C, Rank: Private (in and out), Film 551 roll 18. The Pike Historical Library has a note that Lyman H. Bunnell, born 1844, enlisted in 1861 in the 104 NY Infantry, served 3 years, discharged.

The obituary for his mother in Pike, NY, 1891, says that her 2 sons from Grand Rapids, Michigan, were present at her death. Both sons Asahel and George Bunnell lived in Grand Rapids in 1891. No idea where Lyman lived.

Their mother Eliza J. (Loomis) Bunnell's husband Henry George Bunnell, had died in 1857. Eliza remarried Luther Chapin Jr. in 1865 or 1866. He had apparently died before her death in 1891. Luther Chapin Jr. was her step-brother, and the Chapin family was apparently very close to the Bunnell and Loomis families.

A family note written probably in about 1890 lists most of the Bunnell family births, marriages and deaths. Lyman H. Bunnell's birth date is listed, but no further information.

No more information on Lyman has been found. I have explored various spellings of Lyman and Bunnell/Bonnell. Probably his middle name was Henry after his father and grandfather, as family names were used prevalently; I have

tried to locate a possible Henry. The Chapin family was inter-married with the Bunnell and Loomis families; I have tried to pursue that last name.

William Bunnell, 182 South St, Concord, NH 03301-2723, sent info on a Lyman H. Bunnell.

Lyman H. Bunnell, Pvt. unassigned detachment, V.R.C. Residence, Washington, DC; credit to Boston, MA; Age: 21; Teacher; Enlisted May 3, 1864. Washington, DC for 3 years. Discharged for disability Mar. 11, 1865 as Pvt.

Lyman was also mentioned in American Brutus by Michael W. Kauffman, Random House, 2004. He was present at Ford's Theater, Apr. 14, 1865 and witnessed President Lincoln's assassination. He later gave testimony to Washington, DC police.

That piqued my interest enough that I did a little more research on-line and here's what I found.

A Record of the Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiments which were Organized in the State of New York, Vol. I, Comstock & Cassidy, 1864., Pg. 822

Muster-In Roll of Captain Stephan L. Wing's (C) Company in the 104th (Wadsworth) Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John Rorbach, called into the service of the United States by the President, from the 25th day of February, 1862, (date of this muster) for the term of 3 years, unless sooner discharged.

Bunnell, Lyman H. , Private; age: 18; Enrolled Oct. 21st at Geneseo [NY]

From Ancestry .com, U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865:

Lyman H. Bunnell, Hospital Steward, Regular Army.

Lyman H. Bunnell, Unassigned Veteran Reserve Corps, Private

Lyman H. Bunnell, 49th Company, 2nd Battalion, Veteran Res. Corps.

Lyman H. Bunnell, Co. F, 20th Regiment, Vet. Res. Corps.

American Brutus, by Michael W. Kauffman, pg. 32:

“... Lyman Bunnell, who had been sitting in the dress circle, told officers about three suspicious men who had taken seats near the president’s box. They had all disappeared when the shot rang out. ...”

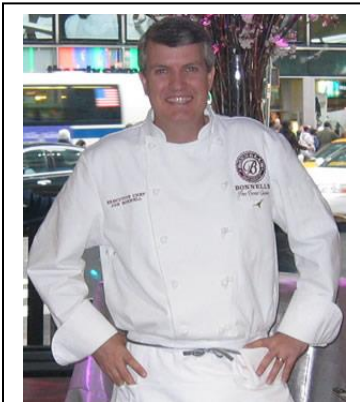
Lincoln’s Assassins: A Complete Account of Their Capture, Trial, and Punishment, by Roy Z. Chamlee, Jr., McFarland, 1990, Pg. 190

“... Two days later, officers took Weichmann from his prison cell and lined him up with other suspects. Lyman Bunnell scrutinized the group to determine if he was the man Bunnell had seen with Booth near Ford’s Theatre on the night of the murder.⁴ He was not, but detectives remained suspicious. ...”

[Ed. Note: Lyman, 331303 in Claude’s data base, was from Wyoming Co., NY, the son of Henry George and Eliza Jane (Loomis) Bunnell. His line is: William¹, Nathaniel (Bonnell)², Joseph³, David⁴, David⁵, Henry (Bunnell)⁶, Henry⁷, Lyman⁸.

CHEF JON BONNELL
&
FOOD AND ANCESTORS

In February Gwen Quickel, gquickel@houston.rr.com or P. O. Box 806, Lake Jackson, TX 77566-0806, sent me the link to www.BonnellRestaurant.com. I emailed the address on the web page and Chef Jon Bonnell quickly responded with information about his ancestry. His lineage is shown in the Direct Lines section. Tim Bonnell, tbonnell@pimi.com or 306 N. Angela Cr, Wichita, KS 67235-8431, added some additional info which Jon confirmed and we end up with a fascinating article. Jon wrote the following:



Jon Bonnell at ABC Studios

I'm Jon Bonnell and have a brother and sister here in Fort Worth. My father is William Frederic Bonnell, a retired dentist in Fort Worth. His father was William Fernley Bonnell, a pilot for American Airlines and the U.S Air Force and married to Jean Bonnell who still lives here today at age 91. My great grandfather (I don't know his name) came over from Liverpool and lived in Virginia. My bio is on the restaurant website. I have been featured on the Food Network (on Bobby Flay's show), and on Nightline. I make regular appearances on local news channels to do cooking demonstrations and I teach cooking classes at Central Market and wine classes at

TCU and the Culinary School of Fort Worth.

My grandfather, William Fernley and Jean Booth had 3 children. The oldest, Elizabeth or Betty married Sam Harper. The second is William Frederic Bonnell, b. 1947 (my father 6 years younger than Betty) who married D'Ann Walsh both still married and all four alive today. Betty and Sam Harper have 2 children: Kelly and Hutch. Kelly is married to Don Winn and has children (I don't have their names, sorry) and Hutch is married to Jennifer (no maiden name or kids names here either, sorry). The third child of William Fernley and Jean Booth is Brian Bonnell who goes by the name of Buzzy. He has been married many, many times and has had many many kids, but ... his whereabouts are unknown at this time, but was last heard of in Rhode Island. For sure, Buzzy has 3 kids Brian 1970, Travis 1975 and Rachel 1983. As for William Frederic Bonnell and D'Ann Bonnell (my parents), they have 3 kids: William Frederic Jr 1967 who is married to Wendy Bonnell 1971 and they have 3 kids Elizabeth 1997, Will 1999, and Jack 2002. William Frederic Bonnell Jr. goes by the name Ric and was previously married to Christina

Blanchard 1969 who died tragically in 1993. Ric remarried and had all 3 kids with Wendy. My sister, Laura Alexander 1970 married Jeff Alexander 1969 and has 2 kids Benjamin (Ben) 1999 and Katherine (Kate) 2001. I'm the youngest of the 3, my full name is Jonathan 1970 and I married Melinda Glenn 1977 in 2001.

Jon's grandfather, William, was a member of the first class of student pilots at Randolph AFB, TX. He also gained some notoriety in July, 1954 when as a pilot for American Airlines he saved a plane full of passengers and crew by shooting dead a hijacker at the Cleveland airport. At that time pilots were armed.

Jon's aunt was Miss Lily (Elizabeth) Bonnell (Birkdale, England). She and her niece Miss Caroline Bonnell (Youngstown OH) were first class passengers on the Titanic and were rescued by the Carpathia.

Jon's restaurant is located at 4259 Bryant Irvin Rd. Fort Worth, Texas 76109 and in the 2006 Zagat Survey was voted one of the top 10 restaurants in the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex. That includes a lot of restaurants.

Jon and his wife Melinda are expecting their first child, a girl, in August.

BERT BONNELL
&
THE BONNELL RANCH

Researched and Prepared by Eleanor Bonnell Shockey in February, 1995, for the Heritage Award Competition sponsored by the Historical Center for Southeast New Mexico situated in Roswell. The manuscript received a Special Merit Award and was displayed in the lobby of the Norwest Bank, along with other entries, for several weeks.

The story of Bonnell Ranch actually should begin with the arrival of Edwin R. Bonnell to White Oaks, New Mexico, in 1880, accompanied by his four young sons, Erva, aged 8, Harvey, 6, Bert, 4, and Nelson, 2. Edwin Bonnell had traveled to New Mexico from Larned, Kansas, where he had lived with his wife and young family for a few years. Mrs. Bonnell had passed away in 1878, shortly after Nelson's birth.

He soon began a lumber and mercantile business and, in time, also became a real estate and mining agent.

Bonnell remarried in 1884, fathered four more children and continued to expand his business interests until he began suffering from complications of maladies he incurred in the War of the Rebellion (Civil War).

In 1892, his sons, Bert and Nelson, were sent back to Pomona, Kansas, to stay with relatives to finish school. Edwin Bonnell died at home in White Oaks on September 28, 1893, at age 45. He was buried there in Cedarvale Cemetery, with a military marker listing only his name and military designation.



L to R Archie Bonnell, His Son Charles Robert Bonnell, called Bobby, and Bert J

After finishing high school in Kansas, Bert and Nelson Bonnell returned to Lincoln County and worked on ranches south of White Oaks in the Hondo and Ruidoso Valleys. In 1899, they began working for rancher and farmer Frank Coe at Glencoe in the Ruidoso Valley. It was there they met two of Frank's daughters, Sydney and Agnes, whom they later married.

Bert and Sydney were married at the Coe Ranch on December 18, 1900, and moved into a small adobe house on the Coe property. Their first son, Frank, was born at their home in December, 1901. They moved a little later to the "Ranger Station," four miles west, where their second son, Ralph, was born in 1904. Bert continued to work for Frank Coe until 1909

when the family moved to Dewey, Arizona, where Bert was employed in a mercantile business for Civil Service. The Bonnell's only daughter, Mildred, was born in Dewey in 1910. In 1911, the family moved to the Crow Indian Agency in Montana where Bert had been named superintendent.

After three years in Montana, Bert and Sydney and their children returned "home" to New Mexico. In 1915, the property adjacent to the Frank Coe ranch on the west became available as a lease-purchase from owner J. Landly Poole.

Pickwick Stage Line transported passengers past the Bonnells, on the highway between Roswell and points west. The place soon became a "stop" where passengers could rest and have a meal. The meals were served "family-style" – all you could eat – for fifty cents per person.

As the Bonnells continued to serve meals to travelers, they began to have requests to allow boarders, especially during the summer months. The original house was enlarged to 18 rooms, as well as the addition of ten individual cottages behind the main house. Each cottage would surely be considered rustic by today's standards, having a double bed, small wood stove, a small table and two chairs, and wash stand and bowl (but no bathroom). There was a common bath facility with showers and commodes, located in the center area of the cottages. The bathroom facilities in the main house were more modern, but the cottage guests seemed not to mind the rusticity. The rooms were clean, comfortable and the linens were changed daily. The price was also reasonable. The Bonnells charged \$2.50 per day per person, \$15.00 per week, or \$50.00 per month for room and board (three meals a day).

Because of the guest operation, primarily, Bonnell Ranch had conveniences which many of the other valley residents in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s did not have, such as electricity, indoor plumbing and a telephone. The Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) did not provide the lines for electricity in the valley until the end of 1945, so the Bonnells had a large, gasoline-operated Delco plant which furnished electricity and powered the water pump.

In addition to the guest ranch operation, Bonnell Ranch was a working cattle ranch and farm. Bert was proud of his registered Herefords and strived to upgrade the quality of his herd. He was an active member of the American Hereford Association and often took his heifers and bulls to stock shows.

December, 1941, proved to be the advent of the demise of the guest operation. World War II was declared and, with gasoline rationing, driving was curtailed. Also, many of the men who were guests went into the armed services. A more personal event that affected the ranch was a flood that same month that washed through several of the cottages and orchards and deposited rock and debris in the fields.

Bert and Sydney lived quietly at home until the end of World War II. Occasionally, they would welcome guests who still wanted to return for a few

days of rest and/or visiting. Bert was almost 70 years old when the war ended and he decided to do some traveling. He bought a small travel trailer and drove cross-country, sight-seeing, taking pictures and fishing. Sydney was content to stay at home, "keeping the home's fires burning" and staying active in church and clubs. On December 18, 1950, Bert and Sydney celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary with a large party and dance at the ranch.

The day after Thanksgiving, November 23, 1951, Bert suffered a cerebral hemorrhage at home and succumbed. Sydney continued to live at the ranch until 1955, when she fell and broke her hip. She died from complications of the surgery on May 2, 1955, in Roswell.

The Bonnell's elder son, Frank, had decided early in adulthood not to stay on the ranch and he pursued a career as a highway engineer and lived with his wife, Bobbie, and son, John, in Phoenix, Arizona.

Their daughter, Mildred, attended Colorado Women's College in Boulder. She married a highway engineer, Marshall Sellman, who later became a rancher and was, for a time, president of the American Hereford Association. They lived in Watrous, New Mexico, with their four children, Louise, Tom, Marshall ("Butch") and Mary Ann.

The Bonnell's second son, Ralph, stayed to work on the ranch with Bert and Sydney. He and his wife, Jewel, had four children, Eleanor, Irene, David and Harvey. After Sydney died, Ralph inherited the ranch, but he had emphysema and did not have the enthusiasm to renew the guest operation. Neither did he have the desire to become indebted to rebuild and modernize; too, new regulations and liability insurance were deterring.

Another flood in June, 1965, even more damaging to Bonnell Ranch than the one in 1941, washed away the smaller Ralph Bonnell family home and filled the larger main house with four feet of water, mud, cacti and debris. It repeated the previous damage to the fields and orchards. Ralph and Jewell had no desire to move away, so family, friends and neighbors came from miles around to shovel and mop out the main house, church and clubhouse. It took months to clear and clean up the driveways, shop, apple house and orchards.

Ralph's physical condition had continued to worsen and he passed away on September 23, 1967. Jewell and sons, David and Harvey, inherited the majority of the ranch.

In 1972, the "face" of Bonnell Ranch changed drastically. A new and widened highway took out the ranch house and driveways. David and Harvey began a sand and gravel business adjacent to the horse and cow corrals.

Jewel died from complications having broken some ribs in August, 1990.

From: Tim Bonnell Sr. [tbonnell@pimi.com]
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2007 2:38 PM

To: Charlie@bunnellfamily.com
Subject: RE: Bert Bonnell

Charlie:

Bert "David" Bonnell (goes by David) still lives on property near Harvey Allison Bonnell near Glencoe which was once part of the Bonnell ranch. His land encompasses the family Cemetery where Bet Jay Bonnell and Sidney, Daniel Nelson Bonnell and Agnes Bonnell and others are buried. I understand that he may be somewhat estranged from the others due to some disagreement over the split of the land after their father and mother passed on. I did not get to meet him and Eleanor says they rarely talk. Recently however she saw him and he was a bit congenial which was encouraging to her..

David is a rancher and has a Sand and Gravel company. See the attached Bill Board which is near Glencoe.

Thanks

Tim

JOHN BONNELL

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RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

Gayle Bonnell, gbonnell@iinet.com or 1582 Huntington, Castle Rock, WA 98611, is part of the Kentucky crowd that is searching for their connection to William the immigrant. He has sent some fascinating material that I wish I could run word for word from the newspapers, but it would take several pages. So here is my abridged version, using the original wording as much as possible, complete with photos provide by Gayle.

The Weekly Times, Georgetown, Ky, June 22d, 1881

FAIRLY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

A Young Husband Shoots Down His Brother-In-Law at the Plow

On Wednesday evening last Mack Salyers shot to death John Bonnell, his brother-in-law. ... A younger brother of Bonnell was the only person who witnessed the shooting.

Some four years ago, Mr. John Salyers, a widower with five or six children, married Mrs. Henrietta Bonnell, a widow with four children. In October last, Mr. Mack Salyers, who is a son of John, married Miss Annie, daughter of Mrs. Bonnell. The two families lived together on the Bonnell farm, about two and a half miles south of town, near the Lexington Pike, where the tragedy occurred. Mack Salyers is about 25 years of age ... John Bonnell was in the 21st year of his age.



The Georgetown, KY house of George W. and Henrietta (Downing) Bonnell, built in 1790 by

At the Coroner's investigation, Willie Bonnell, aged 17 years, a brother of the deceased, testified as follows: "We were all at the dinner table eating; I was going on with my foolishness and John was laughing at me. Annie asked John what he wanted to laugh at me for, and then they commenced fussing and both got mad. Annie threw up to John about having been in



Annie E. (Bonnell) Salyers

the House of Refuge; they kept on fussing, when John slapped Annie, and Annie commenced crying, both were then crying. Annie told John she would throw it up to him about being in the House of Refuge every time she saw him. She said he once took five dollars of mother's from a drawer. Then John and I went to plowing ...



Isaac Newton (Mack) Salyers

Mack came from Lexington, stayed around the house a little while and came out to the field about 2 o'clock; he walked up pretty close to me and asked how I was getting on plowing. I told him very well, then he walked up towards John pretty close, pulled out his pistol and cocked it. I heard no words between them, Mac got back, cocked his pistol and shot at John once; John ran among the horses, and fell against one of them; he must have been shot then; Mack then ran around the horses and shot once or twice more and John dropped right by the horses fore feet. He shot four or five times I think after John was down."

[Mack's younger brother, Sam, related a slightly different version of what had taken place prior to the shooting] "I was lying up in my room at dinner time... at the table Annie corrected Willie about something saying, 'John, if I were you I would not encourage Willie in his meanness.' John told her to keep her mouth shut, that she was no better than a d____d Albino; he also said she was no better than a negro wench, and if she didn't hush he would slap her, and finally slapped her two or three times ... John told Annie to get her husband or anybody else to fight it out for her ... When Mack came home from Lexington Annie had been crying ... he couldn't get anything out of her, and he came upstairs and I told him. ... He then went down into Annie's room, and onto the porch. Thinking he was going out in the field, I got up and went to follow him, when I got out of the gate, Mack said, 'John, what did you slap my wife for?'; John said, 'By G_d because I wanted to.' Mack said, 'You'll slap my wife and kill me too, will you?' and John said, 'Yes, I will.' And Mack then shot."



Willie Bonnell. abt. 1885

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 1, 1882.

LOCAL MATTERS

MACK SALYERS PARDONED.—Mr. Mack Salyers, who had been in jail at this place since June last, charged with the murder of John Bonnell, his brother-in-law, was released on Wednesday night last, having been pardoned by the Governor. As the news spread through town the Governor was very generally and severely condemned, and it was even suggested by some of the rasher ones to hang the Governor in effigy. Others wanted an indignation meeting called, while others, in whose eyes the extraordinary act of clemency on the part of the Governor found no favor, were opposed to any public action in the matters."

[Ed. Note: Reading the full length articles is fascinating and one might be left with the feeling that young Sam Salyers nearly goaded Mack into the shooting. Neither John nor Willie Bonnell are currently in Claude's database, but probably will be by the next issue. George W. Bonnell is 011117 in Claude's database.

FRANK CHARLES BUNNELL

-

THE PERSISTANT POLITICIAN

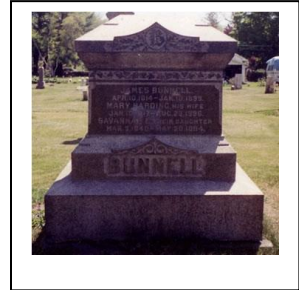
Carol Brotzman, brotzman@dfnow.com, or R.R. 1, Box 1206, Laceyville, PA 18623, sent this find from the "Find a Grave" web site, <http://www.findagrave.com/>.

Frank Charles Bunnell

Birth: Mar. 9, 1842

Death: Sep. 11, 1911

Civil War Veteran US Congressman. He enlisted in the 52nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a Sergeant in Company B on September 20, 1861. On March 1, 1862 he was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, a duty he performed until he was discharged due to disability on April 2, 1863. He became a successful banker, and made an unsuccessful Congressional run in 1872. However, late that year Congressman Ulysses Mercer resigned his seat to become a Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice, and Frank Bunnell was appointed to fill the vacancy. He represented Pennsylvania's 13th District in the United States House of Representatives, serving from **December 14, 1872 to March 3, 1872**, when the duly-elected Congressman James Dale Strawbridge was sworn in. Returning home, he served in local political offices until 1884, when he was elected was a Republican to represent Pennsylvania's 15th District in the United States House of Representatives. He served from March 4, 1884 to March 3, 1888, and did not run again for election after serving two terms (his seat was subsequently filled by Congressman Myron Benjamin Wright). He passes away in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1911 at the age of 69.



(bio by: [Russ Dodge](#))

Burial:

[Gravel Hill Cemetery](#)

Tunkhannock

Wyoming County

Pennsylvania, USA

FRANK C. BUNNELL

-

CONGRESSMAN

Hon. Frank C. Bunnell,

died at his home in Philadelphia on Monday, September 11, 1911, after being in poor health for a long time. He was 69 years of age. For many years his home was in Wyoming Co., and he was the representative in congress from this district for two terms. He is survived by his widow of Philadelphia, one brother, N. G. Bunnell of Vosburg, and a daughter, Elizabeth of Tunkhannock. The remains were brought to Tunkhannock on Friday and funeral was held in the M. E. church. Burial took place in Gravel Hill cemetery with Masonic honors.

[Ed. Note: Frank C. Bunnell is 330169 in Claude's db. His lineage is: William¹, Benjamin², Benjamin³, Solomon⁴, Benjamin⁵, John⁶, James⁷, Frank⁸]

JOHN BONNELL/BUNNELL

-

FOUNDER OF PENNSBORO

From "History of Ritchie County" written by Minnie Kendall Lowther, and published in 1910.

Transcribers are Janet Waite, Earl Cowan, Erin Stewart, Bonnie Ryan, Margaret Udell, Sylvia Cox and Laura Heath.

http://www.rootsweb.com/~wvritchi/MKL_HRC1.htm#2

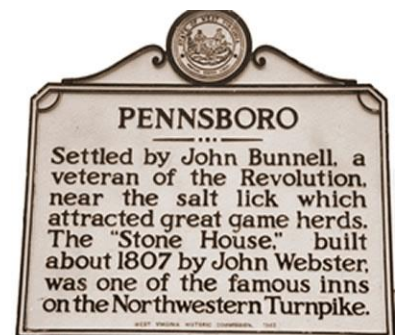
Chapter II, Page 23.

The first one of these cabins [built] within the present boundary of Ritchie county was built by John Bunnell, near the beginning of the year 1800, on the site that is now marked by the thriving town of Pennsboro. Hence the origin of the name of the stream near by, "*Bunnell's run*", which serves as an enduring memorial, although we have been unable to learn "from whence he came or whither he went."

Mr. Bunnell sold his possessions here to John Webster, of New England, who, early in the nineteenth century, built the "*Stone house*" at the western end of Pennsboro, which became the property of James Martin, in 1815, and remained in the hands of his heirs until the autumn of 1908, when it was purchased by A.J. Ireland.

[Ed. Note. I haven't identified who this John Bunnell is. But, assuming that he is already in Claude's database, he could be John Bunnell 001540. All we know about him is that he served in the Virginia Militia in 1814 and born in the 1780's. On the other hand he may be a new one to our records.]

William Tidball, 28 - 9600 Turner St., Summerland BC V0H 1Z5, Canada, wrote that he had driven in the area of WV we highlighted in the last issue: Bunnell's Run, Pennsboro, WV. Bill mentioned that there was also a "Bunnell Run outside Harrisville, WV which is a few miles east of Pennsboro. Looking at the Mapquest maps of the area, it appears that Bunnell Run flows between Pennsboro and Harrisville, so I believe there is just one. Bill also sent along a photo of the West Virginia historical marker. I've added this photo to the Landmarks page on the website.



Then Clem Bonnell, cabonnell@worldnet.att.net, or 7 Deer Path, Milford, NJ 08848-1928 called to tell me that the John Bunnell in the "History of Ritchie

County” and cited on the historical marker is actually John Bonnell, 310033 in Claude’s database. Bill Austin originally ran an article on him in Vol. VIII, page 34. John ended up in Harrison co, WV after leaving the Pennsboro area. Harrison co. was formed in 1784 and Ritchie co. was formed in 1843 from Harrison, Lewis, Wood counties. So he may not have moved far. There are many Bunnells and Bonnells in Harrison co. in the 1930 census. So the mystery of who John Bunnell is has been solved ... again.

CARL BONNELL

&

BONNELL PARK, ANOKA, ANOKA COUNTY, MN

From the *City of Anoka Community Plan, 2001*: “This park is directly north of the Anoka Aquatic Center. The park provides multi-purpose athletic fields for soccer, football, softball and baseball. These fields are utilized by both middle schools for after school activities and the physical education classes during the day.”

Don and Joyce (Bonnell) Sage provided the following information regarding the park. Joyce is Carl’s daughter.



For the sake of honoring Carl’s contribution to the City of Anoka dedicated and named a beautiful park after him located at 7th Ave. & Bisbain St. Over the years he was very active in many different community affairs, including

member of the Masonic Lodge, the Mayor of Anoka for two terms (1953 through 1961), city council member, Kiwanis Club member, and a church elder at the First Baptist Church in Anoka. He served on and worked with the Library Board, Red Cross, Halloween committee, Cancer Society, Boy Scouts, Republican Party, Historical Society and Community Hospital.

As I promised last issue on page 43, here is the rest of the story about Carl Edward Bonnell, 342457 in Claude’s database. This was provided by Don and Joyce Sage, dsage@usfamily.net, or 2925 Lincoln Drive, Apt. #318, Roseville, MN 53113-1347.

Carl told the story of when they immigrated to Minnesota from Assumption, Illinois by railroad, that he and his brothers rode in the same boxcar that contained their livestock (horses and cows) and belongings. Their father, Edmond Stanton Bonnell, in search of good choice farm land at a low price, had gone on railroad farm land promotion excursions up into the Dakotas, but he found the best deal in Jackson County, MN and settled on a 640 acre section near Miloma, MN.

VICKI BUNNELL

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BUNNELL MOUNTAIN, NH

This next newspaper article was sent in by Clifton Cilley, Colebrook, NH

(Editor's note: I have condensed this article. tlb)

The News and Sentinel, Colebrook, New Hampshire, Page 3, Wednesday, August 22, 2001

Friends, family, Owners Dedicate Bunnell Preserve by John Harrigan

Rain threatened a hilltop in East Colebrook for a while Saturday, but the clouds parted just in time to offer a stunning view of the Bunnell Mountain and the high country of Columbia and Stratford – highly appropriate for the family and friends gathered for the dedication of the 10,000 acre Vickie Bunnell Preserve.

The larger property known collectively as the Bunnell Tract actually encompasses more than 18,000 acres. Part of it will remain as working forest, and part will be reserved as a wildlands preserve. All of it will remain open to compatible forms of recreation, including hiking, bird watching, nature study, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, hunting, fishing and snowshoeing. The property will also remain on the local tax rolls.

The Nature Conservancy recently concluded a deal to purchase the land from the Conservation Fund, which had bought it from Champion International to hold it until a suitable long term owner stepped forward. To date the New Hampshire chapter of TNC has raised \$1.25 million from individuals and private foundations, and now must raise another \$3.75 million to complete the purchase and fund long term stewardship costs.

Saturday afternoon's dedication, arranged and hosted by Nature Conservancy staffers at Ginger Jannenga's house, was an informal, emotional and reminiscent affair held together by a common affection and respect for Vickie's life and goals, and by a shared commitment to the long term good of the land. As people milled around sharing stories about Vickie and the land and devouring a lunch served up by TNC staffers, a handsome new sign for the tract, one of four or five that will eventually be put up at a prominent spots, stood shrouded on the south lawn with Bunnell Mountain as a backdrop, waiting for Vickie's family to snip the ribbon. In ginger's new mown back field a fox hunted mice. A sparrow hawk narrowly missed nailing a songbird directly above the gathering.

Among the speakers was Scott Williamson, one of several of Vickie's family and friends who envisioned such a memorial but the person who put heart and soul into making it happen. "Vickie lived at the foot of what's called now Bunnell Mountain," he said, "and she hiked, snowshoed and hunted that land. She loved the place and would want it to stay the way it is. Now that's going to happen".

The Bunnell Tract includes 3,723 foot Bunnell Mountain and 12 other peaks above 3,000 feet. The parcel contains 28 miles of stream frontage and is the source for more than a dozen watersheds, including Simms Stream, Nash Stream, Clear Stream and Phillips Brook. The Bunnell Tract represents the largest single purchase in the state's history.

(Clifton also sent 2 pictures, which I will describe and write up what the caption says. tlb)

A picture with 4 people standing beside a sign that says: VICKIE BUNNELL PRESERVE

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY. Under the picture it says the following: A memory and Landscape preserved. Earl, Pam, Earl Sr and Irene Bunnell stand behind one of the signs that will honor their daughter in the largest conservation purchase in New Hampshire's history, as newly renamed Bunnell Mountain and the Vickie Bunnell Preserve provide the backdrop.

THE next picture is of 2 people and the caption reads: VICKIE BUNNELL SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

After more than three years of determined fund raising, the Vickie Bunnell Memorial Scholarship Fund has reached a sufficient level to award its first scholarship and it went to a well known local artist Michele Johnsen of Columbia, who's furthering her education and working toward a teaching degree through the College of Lifelong Learning. Vickie's Dad Bunny was at the Colebrook Kiwanis meeting to make the presentation and give her a big hug.

Nathaniel Pomeroy Aspinwall Bunnell

-

TOO MANY WIVES?

1. NATHANIEL POMEROY ASPINWALL⁸ BUNNELL (JOHN JAMES⁷, JOHN⁶, ISAAC⁵, SOLOMON⁴, BENJAMIN³, BENJAMIN², WILLIAM¹) was born March 16, 1826 in Berkshire/Owego, Tioga Co., NY, and died August 27, 1915 in Fort Payne, De Kalb Co., AL. He married (1) LOIS R. MCKAY August 2, 1848 in Ross, Kalamazoo Co., MI, daughter of CASEY MCKAY and LUCY MILLER. She was born January 29, 1829 in Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., MI, and died February 2, 1857 in Ross Twp., Kalamazoo Co., MI. He married (2) JAMIMA ELIZABETH LEWIS November 8, 1868, daughter of JONATHAN LEWIS and NANCY STEELE. She was born July 16, 1844 in AL, and died January 7, 1909 in AL.

Notes for NATHANIEL POMEROY ASPINWALL BUNNELL:

FH5: When Nathaniel came back from the war in 1865, he had consumption & went south for his health, leaving his 1st family with his parents or one of his brothers. His pension app. says he spent 4 yrs. in Chattanooga, Tenn., 4 yrs. in GA, then 33 yrs. in AL before applying for pension in 1907. His being a lawyer is substantiated only by one entry on his Muster Role during the war. His father & at least 1 brother were ministers, so it's possible that learning was encouraged in his family. He moved with his parents to Friendship, Allegany Co. in 1840.

FH5: After the War, Nathaniel stayed in Dade County, Georgia, where he married Jamima Elizabeth Lewis. [Evidently a different source: C. Bunnell]

FH5: Family stories in Jamima's family say that N.P. had a third wife in Michigan after the Civil War at the SAME TIME he was married to wife number two. After his death, his Michigan wife and her son came to DeKalb County, Alabama looking for him.

FH5: N.P., as he was called, was one of the founding fathers of the KKK in Dade Co., GA. When it started becoming a racist organization, he resigned his membership.

FH5: N.P. was a school teacher in Rising Fawn [Georgia, which is about 30 miles from Fort Payne, AL]. N.P. loved to play checkers and never lost a game. When it looked like there was a chance that he may lose the game, the checkerboard always "accidentally" fell. Family stories suggest that N.P. had a penchant for gambling too.

FH5: N.P.'s military record states that he was 5'4" tall with black hair and eyes and a dark complexion. his brothers were reported to have red hair and were tall.

More About NATHANIEL POMEROY ASPINWALL BUNNELL:

Burial: Head Springs Cem., DeKalb Co., AL

Military service: Sgt., Co. A 15th MI Infantry, in CW

Occupation: Lawyer: CW Muster Roll; Teacher

Residence: Prob MI

Sources: B73; CO36; FH5

More About LOIS R. MCKAY:

Burial: Augusta Cemetery, Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., MI

Sources: FH5

More About JAMIMA ELIZABETH LEWIS:

Burial: Head Springs Cem., DeKalb Co., AL

Sources: FH5

Child of NATHANIEL BUNNELL and LOIS MCKAY is:

2. i. EMMA VANDALIA⁹ BUNNELL, b. 1849, Hope Twp., MI; d. 1928, Hastings, MI.

THE GEORGIA FRONTIER, Volume II: Revolutionary War Families to the Mid-1800s; By Jeannette Holland Austin; Clearfield publisher; 2005; pg. 33

Bonnell of Virginia;
Burke & Screven Counties

Anthony Bonall is listed in the Virginia Census of 1624: "Anthony Bonall, James Bonall and LaGuard, Frenchmen, are dwellers at Elizabeth City, near Hampton. These persons arrived in 1622, in the Abigail, to impart information relative to the raising of silk. Two of them were related to John Bonnel, or Bonall, silk-worm raiser to the King ..."

.....

http://books.google.com/books?id=CWiel4PVkEkC&printsec=titlepage&dq=%22james+bonall%22&lr=&as_brr=0&output=html&source=gbs_summary_s&cad=0

Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, Volume I; von Gardiner Tyler, LL.D; Lewis Historical Publishing, New York; 1915, Page 190:

"Bonall, James, vine dresser, was doubtless a near relative of John Bonall, or Bonnell, silkworm raised [sic] to the King at Oakland, England, who selected the vine dressers sent to Buckroe, Elizabeth City, Virginia, in 1620. James Bonall was one of these. In 1627 he leased fifty acres from the government at Buckroe, where the public lands lay. Bonnell may have been later anglicised into "Bonny," the name of a well known family of Princess Anne."

.....

http://books.google.com/books?id=ieIypI-z2ioC&pg=PA266&dq=%22anthony+bonall%22&lr=&as_brr=0

The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register; Volume XXXI; published at the Society's House, Boston; 1877; Page 266

The Virginia Census of 1624.

The Bonalls and La Guard, Frenchmen.

Anthony Bonall, James Bonall and La Guard, Frenchmen, are dwellers at Elizabeth City, near Hampton. These persons arrived in 1622, in the "Abigail" to impart information relative to the raising of silk. Two of them were related to John Bonoel, or Bonall, silk-worm raiser to the King. On October 30th, 1621, Deputy Farrar informed the Virginia Company "of the great pains that Mr. Bonnell, the Frenchman, Master of the King's silk-works at Oatland [sic], had taken in penning a treatise in French concerning the ordering of silk-works and making of silk, which treatise, that it might be of special use to the planters of Virginia, he therefore moved this Court would please to recommend it to some, to translate it into English, and afterward that it might be prepared, and being approved it might be printed; which the court assented unto, and prayed Mr. Deputy to see it done, and that a good number of the said book might be sent into Virginia by the next ship."

The book was printed at London by Felix Kingston, with the title,

"His Majesties gracious letter to the Earl of Southampton, Treasurer of the Virginia Company commanding the present and setting up of Silke Workes and Planting of Vines in Virginia. Also a treatise on Making silks by John Bonnoel," etc.

John Bonnoel was silk-worm raiser to the King. The book is supposed to have been translated by a member of the London Company, George Ruggle, the talented author of the comedy of "Ignoramus," at the performance of which the side of beer-guzzling King James used to shake with laughter.

In December, 1621, the London Company write [sic] to the Virginia authorities:

We have sent a very small quantity of silk worm seed, * * * We pray you that these now sent, and those you formerly had, may be improved by the most and the skill of the Frenchmen diffused amongst many, though they have not much matter to exercise it in.

On the 10th of January, 1622-23, the Company again write[sic]:

There is likewise some provisions for the Frenchmen, and the next ship shall bring their apparell; their wages have been paid here to Mr. Bonall; their kind usage, and the instructing and training up of many, in the skill and arts, are things we especially recommend to you.

In the muster of Anthony Bonall for 1625, appears Elias Legardo, aged thirty-eight, the same as La Guard of the census, the two other Frnchmen who came out in the Abigail.

